

Herald



Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS
(Sunday, Temp. 55-60 (12-16). Tomorrow
cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 55-60 (12-16).
Partly cloudy. Temp. 57-63 (14-18).
Low similar, cooler. Yesterday's temp.
55-60 (12-16). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp.
65-74 (19-23). Yesterday's temp. 65-74 (19-23).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2

Austria 8 S. Lebanon 70 P.
Belgium 12 S.F. Luxembourg 120 P.
Denmark 25 S.F. Morocco 120 P.
France 120 P.M. Netherlands 120 P.
Finland 120 P.M. Norway 120 P.
Germany 120 P.M. Portugal 120 P.
Greece 120 P.M. Spain 120 P.
Great Britain 120 P.M. Sweden 120 P.
India 120 P.M. Switzerland 120 P.
Iran 120 P.M. Turkey 120 P.
Italy 120 P.M. U.S. Military 120 P.
Japan 120 P.M. Yugoslavia 120 P.

27,913

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PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1972

Established 1887

After France Files a Formal Complaint

U.S. 'Regrets' Victims, Damage At French Buildings in Hanoi



R.O. OPENERS—British Prime Minister Edward Heath and Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, at the opening of the Conservative party conference yesterday.

Will Abide by Popular Vote

Britain Reiterates Pledge on Ulster

LONDON, Oct. 11 (UPI)—British government today reiterated its pledge not to hand Ulster to a united Ireland as the will of its majority.

Whitehead told the Conservative annual convention, reaffirming the government's pledge that there can be no change in the constitutional position of Northern Ireland except by the will of the majority.

Whitehead added that Irish republican army gunmen "can and will not and there is no chance of their bombing or into a united Ireland."

Whitehead also promised that the government will abide by the future of Northern Ireland will be held as soon as possible after the British Parliament has passed the necessary legislation.

He denied British press reports that the plebiscite is being delayed.

Gunman seriously wounded a Catholic judge in Belfast. Page 2.

Mr. Whitehead said the vote would be held as soon as possible after local Northern Ireland elections on Dec. 6.

Government Blacklist Alleged

Valencia University Officials Assign to Protest Crackdown

By Henry Giniger

BARCELONA, Oct. 11 (UPI)—The University of Valencia has resigned as a protest against a crackdown on Spain's universities.

The rector, Rafael Barzal, the deputy rector, five deans, and 10 professors have resigned.

The eight teachers, in effect, missed on the grounds of misconduct in the last academic year.

They were believed to be on a blacklist of several hundred professors that the government considers subversive or out of sympathy with the Basque Nationalist Party.

The main universities in Madrid, Barcelona, the country's best schools, have yet to open the academic year, which usually starts at the beginning of October.

The delay largely reflects opposition to strong government measures.

Tension, confusion in the national system and to the detriment of the students.

Confusion has resulted in riots, confusion and paralysis as a result of new disorders.

After disorders last year, the government suspended the autonomy of the two universities in Madrid and took provisional measures for direct control by the Ministry of Education.

Students were placed on disciplinary measures and students. The strike provoked a flood of petitions of university officials, many of whom have yet to be accepted.

Confusion increased when it became known that a special intelligence service, working under Vice-President Luis Carrero Blanco, had prepared a list among university professors.

The list of those to be dismissed, Mr. Barzal, estimated to include 100 teachers, has not been known, apparently because of fear of provoking the kind of disorder that occurred yesterday in Valencia.

The men widely held responsible for the list is a shadowy figure named Josep San Martin, who is believed to hold the rank of lieutenant colonel. He is understood to be operating a surveillance service to ferret out disloyal civil servants.

Winding Up Party Congress

Barzel Calls on Opposition To Fight Inflation, Socialism

WIESBADEN, Oct. 11 (Reuters)—Rainer Barzel, Chancellor Willy Brandt's challenger for the political leadership of West Germany, rallied his Christian Democratic party (CDU) here today for an election battle against "inflation and socialism."

More than 40 million West German voters are due to go to the polls Nov. 19 to choose a new federal government after the parliamentary election of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic-Liberal coalition last month.

Winding up his party's special three-day election congress here, Mr. Barzel said that Mr. Brandt had failed to make good his promise of producing "a better quality of life."

Mr. Barzel, who is making his first election bid for power, was interrupted by applause and cheers from the 600 party delegates, when he said: "We can no longer stand by and see everything that our people have achieved in 25 years placed in question."

He cast his election strategy in the terms of freedom versus socialism, alleging that radical leftists in Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party were working to destroy the system of free enterprise and set up a Socialist state.

"The real themes are wreckage and failure, inflation, socialism and radicalization," he declared.

The delegates gave the party leader a standing ovation after

not knowing whether they have jobs or not.

In Barcelona, a parents' association protested the delay. In both cities, there is believed to be official concern that if the universities do open, they will have to be closed shortly afterward because of strikes and disorders.

In Barcelona, the ostensible reason for the delay is overcrowding.

In the public secondary system, teachers have had to present certificates of good conduct obtained from the police for the first time to get their contracts.

The police are not obliged to give reasons for refusing. Such refusals in several cities have led to faculty and student protests.

A number of students, estimated at 200 in the case of Madrid, also took part in the protests.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

be had presented the party's election platform, which he called "a policy of the middle way" based on restoring financial stability and maintaining free enterprise.

Despite the outward show of enthusiasm, conference participants noted few signs of confidence in victory as the delegates left.

Many delegates showed their annoyance that the party platform had been worked out by the party leaders and presented at the last minute without time for discussion or a vote.

Mr. Barzel apologized for this and explained that "the government collapsed too fast for us to make all the arrangements."

Two former chancellors, Kurt Georg Kiesinger and Ludwig Erhard, both endorsed Mr. Barzel in speeches that, however, were marked by restraint. Conference observers recalled that both men were dislodged from party leadership during Mr. Brandt's struggle to the top of the party.

Mr. Brandt's election congress in Dortmund tomorrow at which the chancellor is expected to announce that his "Ostpolitik" of normalizing relations with Eastern Europe is nearing completion with the conclusion of a basic treaty with East Germany.

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The United States today expressed regret over the damage and victims at the French mission buildings in Hanoi during an American air raid, but did not acknowledge responsibility for the act.

Instead, the U.S. Command in Saigon and then Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird here noted that while the damage might have been caused by U.S. bombs it also might have occurred when North Vietnamese anti-aircraft missiles fired at American planes fell back on Hanoi.

Reports from Hanoi said that the residence of the French delegate-general was severely damaged. Pierre Susini, 52, was seriously wounded and that at least four North Vietnamese employees of the mission were killed. There were conflicting reports on whether a fifth person died.

Mr. Laird made it clear that the air attacks against North Vietnam would go on despite the incident and what he called the "very serious, sensitive and significant stage" of the talks in Paris between President Nixon's National Security Adviser, Henry Kissinger, and Hanoi officials.

"We will continue the use of air power during the period," he replied when asked if he thought it wise to bomb close to Hanoi at this time.

"Deplorable Act" The American expression of regret came after the French filed a formal protest over the incident, which French President Georges Pompidou called a "deplorable act."

A French spokesman said U.S. Ambassador Arthur W. Wilson had been called to the Foreign Ministry in Paris and told of the "strong emotion felt by the government."

The Maine senator, who apparently was victimized by an amazingly complicated chain of events that figured in his "crying speech" two weeks before the New Hampshire primary, said in a prepared statement yesterday:

"These press reports of a vast political spying- and sabotage campaign directed by White House and presidential re-election aides suggest a political opposition which is ruthless and unprincipled. These reports of wrongdoing by members of the White House staff are so serious that they require a response by the President himself."

Standing Slipped Sen. Muskie, whose standing in the New Hampshire polls began to slip immediately after the "crying speech," added: "The President should tell us, if these reports are true, how he proposes to get at the facts of these charges and whether he condones this kind of political espionage operation. . . . What is involved is an alleged corruption of the political process with which every citizen must be concerned."

According to federal agents who investigated the Watergate bugging incident, the "Canuck" letter hoax was engineered by a White House aide whose name has not been revealed to The Washington Post by investigative sources.

However, Washington Post reporter Marilyn Berger has reported that Ken W. Clawson, deputy director of White House communications, volunteered to be in a Sept. 25 conversation, "I wrote the letter"—in which the author said that Sen. Muskie had condoned a racial slur ("Canucks") on Americans of French-Canadian descent.

Miss Berger said that Mr. Clawson then told her that he wrote the letter in hopes of damaging Sen. Muskie because he was the strongest potential opponent of President Nixon. At another point in the conversation, Miss Berger said, Mr. Clawson referred to writing the letter and said, "That's politics."

Mr. Clawson, a former Washington Post reporter, was interviewed Monday and denied that he had claimed authorship of the "Canuck" letter. He said that Miss Berger must have misunderstood him. "I know nothing about it," Mr. Clawson said.

The first "Canuck" letter—even (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Biggest Since World War II House-Senate Panel Agrees On \$74-Billion Defense Bill

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI)—A House-Senate conference committee reached agreement yesterday on a \$74.4 billion defense money bill, the largest since World War II but a cut of \$5.3 billion from President Nixon's request.

Agreement on the amount was reached after conferees, as expected, dropped a Senate amendment, offered by Charles McC. Mathias Jr., R., Md., to force the President to set a date for ending the Vietnam war.

Also dropped was \$10 million provided by the House for a start on a nuclear missile capable of knocking out "hardened" targets. Senate conferees feared that work on such a warhead might escalate the arms race by giving the Soviet Union the impression that the United States was seeking first-strike nuclear capability.

However, the conferees agreed to provide funds for three Boeing-B-71s to serve as a national air defense command post in case of nuclear attack. The administration had sought funds for six Boeing-B-71s. The House had slashed this figure to one plane, and the Senate had boosted it to four. Conferees compromised on three, and Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., in whose state the Boeing plant is located, appeared to be delighted.

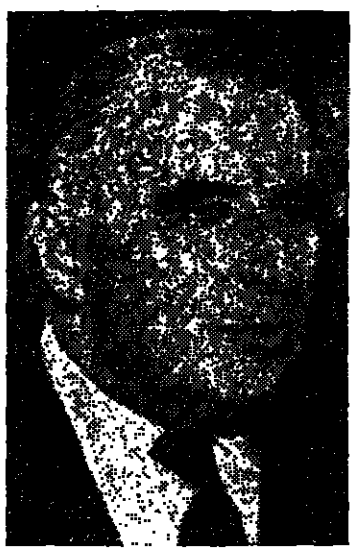
The conference committee took these other actions on major issues:

● Revised the Harrier Marine Corps aircraft by restoring a \$7.1 million cut by the Senate in procurement funds, thus boosting the intended procurement to 114 planes from the 90 already provided for.

● Funded 35 S-3A Viking anti-submarine aircraft, compared with 23 planes under the House bill and 42 under the Senate version.

● Provided \$431 million for the full 30 F-15 air fighters sought by the administration and approved by the Senate, instead of only 15 at \$320 million provided in the House bill.

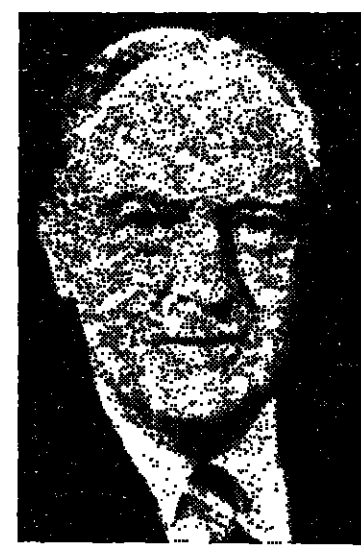
● Provided \$33.2 million for 24 A-1J Air Force planes not sought by the administration but inserted in the House bill at the insistence of the House Appropriations Committee chairman, George Mahon, D., Texas. A Texas firm, LTV, makes the planes.



President Pompidou called act "deplorable."



Pierre Susini, French diplomat injured in bombing.



Secretary Rogers expressed sincere regrets.

ermament in learning that as a result of the aerial bombardment . . . our delegate-general has been seriously wounded, that several Vietnamese employees were killed and that very extensive damage has been caused to French diplomatic buildings."

In addition to the French protest, Algerian authorities called in the top U.S. representative in Algiers, William Eagleton, to protest that the roof of the Algerian Embassy in Hanoi had been damaged by the same blast that shattered the French buildings.

There also were reports from Hanoi that the representative of Albania had been injured by the blast.

In Stockholm, the Swedish Foreign Ministry said that bombs had exploded less than 400 yards

from its embassy in Hanoi. Like the French mission quarters, the Swedish Embassy is in the center of the city, but they are a mile apart.

The French mission complex is made up of five villas surrounded by lawns near a small lake, known as the Petit Lac, and about a mile from the Red River.

● Eyewitnesses describe the bombing. Page 2.

Wharfs along this river have been a target for past bombing raids. The latest raid started shortly before noon today, Hanoi time, and was conducted by Navy F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers, according to U.S. officials.

Mr. Laird said the targets were about three miles from the French mission and included a railroad

marshaling yard and a transshipment point. He called them "significant military targets." The raid was believed to be the first on Hanoi in several weeks.

Mr. Laird said that as a matter of policy he would not identify the kind of bombs dropped on Hanoi, but he went on to say that they were not the so-called smart bombs, which home in on their targets with electronic devices.

He said that North Vietnam's SAM-2 missiles had a warhead of about 1,000 pounds and could be confused with American bombs, most of which are 500, 750 or 1,000 pounds.

"With the number of SAMs fired and the number of North Vietnamese weapons fired, it is difficult to show in a positive and definitive manner whether it was

a faulty bomb drop or the impact of weapons fired at the aircraft," Mr. Laird said.

SAM missiles that miss their targets are supposed to detonate before hitting the ground, Mr. Laird noted, but he said they have been known to malfunction.

"It is regretted," Mr. Laird said of the damage to the French mission. "... I cannot state emphatically that this might not have been an error by an American pilot. We do not target nonmilitary sites. We do not target downtown Hanoi."

Secretary of State William P. Rogers, meanwhile, sent a message to French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, saying:

"Please accept my most sincere personal regrets for the injury that French Delegate-General Susini sustained when damage occurred to the French delegate-general building in Hanoi today."

Similar expressions of regret were made by a State Department official to a French official here and by Ambassador Watson in Paris.

Struck in Temple North Vietnamese reports said that Mr. Susini had been struck in the temple by a bomb splinter and had suffered third-degree burns on his head and chest. They said his condition was serious but that his life was not in danger.

Hanoi reports also said that a French woman staff member of the delegation "had two legs cut off by the bomb burst and died on the spot." The Swedish ambassador in Hanoi reported to Stockholm that an Egyptian woman had been killed in the blast. But there was no confirmation in Paris that a non-Vietnamese had died.

"We are waiting for more information," said a French official. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Attacks Alleged GOP Spying

Muskie Demands Explanation From Nixon of Letter Hoax

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, the victim of an alleged White House letter hoax that apparently damaged his presidential campaign, demanded yesterday that President Nixon personally respond to information linking the President's staff to widespread acts of political spying and sabotage.

Sen. Muskie, without directly mentioning the celebrated "Canuck letter" episode that investigators say was engineered by a White House aide, also called for an independent investigation of what he called "the espionage activities of the President's staff."

The Maine senator, who apparently was victimized by an amazingly complicated chain of events that figured in his "crying speech" two weeks before the New Hampshire primary, said in a prepared statement yesterday:

"These press reports of a vast political spying- and sabotage campaign directed by White House and presidential re-election aides suggest a political opposition which is ruthless and unprincipled. These reports of wrongdoing by members of the White House staff are so serious that they require a response by the President himself."

Standing Slipped Sen. Muskie, whose standing in the New Hampshire polls began to slip immediately after the "crying speech," added: "The President should tell us, if these reports are true, how he proposes to get at the facts of these charges and whether he condones this kind of political espionage operation. . . . What is involved is an alleged corruption of the political process with which every citizen must be concerned."

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5th-Day Huddle Not Certain

Kissinger Delays Departure After 4th Day of Paris Talks

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Oct. 11 (UPI)—U.S. presidential adviser Henry Kissinger met for the fourth consecutive day with North Vietnamese officials today with all signs indicating that his secret negotiations were advancing.

Mr. Kissinger, who initially was scheduled to leave for Washington late yesterday, decided to stay over an additional day following yesterday afternoon's session with Le Duc Thu, a member of Hanoi's Politburo, and Xuan Thuy, head of Hanoi's negotiating delegation.

And tonight he canceled a scheduled return flight to Washington, according to a spokesman for security forces at Orly Airport. Agency France-Press reported that he probably could not leave before tomorrow since the security forces at the airport was withdrawn. It was not known if he planned more meetings with the Communist negotiators.

The site of the talks remained a secret and it was impossible to learn details of their substance. But indications were that Mr. Kissinger's decision to stay over last night was based on progress in the exchanges.

In Washington, the White House again refused to characterize the negotiations. Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said there continued to be cable traffic between Mr. Kissinger and the White House. He said that none of the cables indicated another extension of this session of the Paris talks.

Mr. Kissinger had been expected back in Washington last night, but after yesterday afternoon's session, with his bags packed and on his special Air Force jetliner, he remained in Paris. The plane, for security reasons, flew to Frankfurt's Rhein-Main air base. It returned to Orly Airport today.

Takeoff Is Delayed Mr. Kissinger has been staying at the official U.S. residence here. He left for today's talks at about the time that Ambassador Arthur K. Watsen was being summoned to the Foreign Ministry to hear a French protest over the bombing of their consulate-general in Hanoi yesterday.

Although details are not known, every indication is that this has been the most extraordinary of the 19 separate private sessions Mr. Kissinger has had with the North Vietnamese over a period

of three years. Never had he stayed beyond two days before, and no last-minute delays during the former meetings are known about.

The French also increased interest in this visit when Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann called on President Georges Pompidou yesterday after having a private session with Mr. Kissinger.

The French press was full of speculation today about a special French role to break a negotiating deadlock, but it appeared rather that Mr. Kissinger's call on the French was to keep them informed.

Still, somewhat unusually, the French government spokesman said following a cabinet meeting today that "the French contribution to the re-establishment of peace (in Vietnam) can be important. But in the present context."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

New SALT Talks Seen in Geneva In Mid-November

GENEVA, Oct. 11 (UPI)—The second phase of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the United States and the Soviet Union will open here around mid-November, qualified sources said today.

With arrangements having been completed for shifting the SALT negotiations to Geneva as planned, there is no longer any question that the start of the second round might be held in Vienna, the sources said.

Last August, Washington announced that the talks would move permanently to Geneva "because of administrative problems" instead of shuttling between Vienna and Helsinki as during the first phase that culminated in the accord signed by President Nixon in Moscow last May.

However, the possibility was left open of beginning the second round in Vienna if delegation facilities could not be readied in time in Geneva.

The United States has now found the office space it requires for its large delegation. Although arrangements to move into the delegation headquarters will not be completed in time, diplomatic sources said, the SALT talks are to resume here next month.

Army Raid on Protestant Club Leads to Violence in Belfast

From Wire Dispatches
BELFAST, Oct. 11—Violence broke out tonight in the Protestant Shankill Road area as a mob of several hundred besieged a combined police and army post and pelted it with rocks and bottles. Several shots were reported fired from the crowd.

The mob gathered after British Army paratroopers raided an illegal drinking club and seized 22 men, among them the brother of a prominent Protestant extremist and convicted murderer, Augustus (Gusty) Spence, police said.

They said the army organized the raid after a tip that Spence, who bears a strong resemblance to his brother William, was at the club.

Life Sentence

Three months ago Spence, serving a life sentence for murdering a Roman Catholic bartender, won a weekend parole to attend his daughter's wedding. Before he could return he was spirited away by the Ulster Volunteer Force, a Protestant extremist group outlawed by British authorities.

Spence subsequently became a UVF deputy leader. The organization said he would not be returned because he had been wrongly convicted and was now a target for the Irish Republican Army.

Earlier, a gunman tried to kill

Thousands Rally Against Allende in Chile Capital

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 11 (AP)—Hundreds of thousands of people, many waving Chilean flags and carrying torches, jammed into a dozen city blocks last night to denounce President Salvador Allende and his leftist government.

The demonstrators ranged from well-dressed, middle-income family groups to laborers and youths wearing hard hats and wielding sticks and clubs. They filled O'Higgins Avenue, in the center of this capital, to hear anti-Marxist opposition leaders attack the Allende administration. There was a lot of noise but few incidents.

The demonstration, billed as a "March of Democracy," was organized by opposition parties.

"We are here to notify Mr. Salvador Allende and his government that they cannot destroy Chile," said Jorge Ovalle, a spokesman for the Radical Democratic party. "We aren't going to put up with an insolent and incompetent minority."

New Contract For 300,000 in Italian Plants

Chemical Workers Get 10 Percent Raise

ROME, Oct. 11 (AP)—Unions and management reached agreement today on a new contract for Italy's 300,000 chemical workers. It was a major breakthrough in the government's efforts to bring labor peace to the country's troubled economy.

The agreement came after five months of talks and a series of strikes. It gave an across-the-board monthly raise of 10,000 lire (\$37) to each employee, extended annual vacations from three to four weeks, and gave shop stewards powers to inspect working conditions in the plants and negotiate the number of overtime hours with managers.

The pay raise amounted to a 10 percent increase for the average wage earner in the chemical industry. Other improvements, however, brought labor costs up 30 percent or more. The new contract will expire in 1975.

The talks rapidly progressed toward agreement after Labor Minister Dionisio Coppo stepped in as a mediator last weekend.

Stewards Back Accord

A national assembly of shop stewards backed the accord and recommended its approval by the rank and file. Under union procedure, the contract will be signed only after it is approved by workers' assemblies in the plants. This is expected in the next few days.

The agreement brightened the prospects for an easing of tension on other labor fronts. Union representatives for the mechanical workers and the construction workers hailed the chemical contract.

This indicated union willingness to speedily negotiate new contracts also for mechanical and construction workers, who with the chemical workers, represent the three major categories among four million employees whose contract expired this year.

Genoa Police Seize American and Hashish

GENOA, Oct. 11 (AP)—Police yesterday seized 50 kilograms of hashish hidden in the gas tank of a Ferrari car shipped to this port city from Afghanistan via Zhdanov in the Soviet Union.

When the owner of the car came to claim it, he was arrested. Police identified him as Ronald Michael Bunt, 27, an American born in Montevideo, Uruguay.



JUNGLE WARFARE—Cambodian gunners firing 105-mm howitzers from a firebase set up hastily in a jungle village on highway No. 1 to support troops fighting nearby.

Government Planes Drop Napalm

Saigon Troops Retake Town, Fight in Another Near Saigon

SAIGON, Oct. 11 (UPI)—South Vietnamese troops battled their way back into an overrun hamlet some 15 miles north of Saigon and recaptured a district town on the central coast, military spokesmen said today.

However, field reports said that Communist troops infiltrated Binh Hoa hamlet last night and battled government militia there today. Binh Hoa is just south of the provincial capital of Phu Cuong, which is 13 miles north of Saigon.

South Vietnamese A-1 Skyraider attack bombers and F-4 Phantom fighters dropped napalm today just off Highway 13 on Ewings Phung hamlet within 10 miles of Saigon, field reports said.

The reports said that the hamlet was demolished after South Vietnamese Air Force planes pounded it all day with 500-pound bombs and napalm.

On the central coast, field reports said that South Vietnamese troops today recaptured the district compound in Ba To district town.

In northern Laos, North Vietnamese military planes yesterday attacked a government position in their first air attack in five years, a spokesman said.

Gen. Thongphan Knocksy, spokesman of the Defense Ministry, said that two planes hit Ban Long, a government fortified position 18 miles north of the Plain of Jars and about 150 miles north of Vientiane.

They hit an ammunition dump and fuel depot. Fire spread to a nearby house, killing six civilians and wounding 10, he said.

The only other time the North Vietnamese used aircraft was in 1967, when two Antonov biplanes attacked a U.S. radar site 18 miles northeast of the Plain of Jars. Both planes were shot down.

In Cambodia, Communist troops overran two key government positions today and drove to within eight miles of the Takeo province capital, 50 miles south of Phnom Penh, military spokesmen said.

Spokesmen said that the new Communist drive posed no immediate threat to Takeo, 23 miles north of the Vietnamese border. Military sources said that they believed the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese were attempting to gain control of a base area for a renewed drive against Vietnam's Delta provinces.

Hanoi Claims 2 B-52s

SAIGON, Oct. 11 (Reuters)—Hanoi radio claimed today that its air defense forces had shot down two U.S. B-52 bombers in the last two days north and south of Vinh, 150 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone.

The U.S. Command has reported B-52s making raids around Vinh, but a spokesman said today he had no reports that any had been lost.

S. Yemen Reports New Offensive by Northern Forces

ADEN, Oct. 11 (Reuters)—South Yemen said today that North Yemeni forces, using tanks, armored cars and heavy artillery, had resumed their attacks on the Dhala front.

An official statement also reported heavy military concentrations at several places along the entire front between the two Yemens.

But the statement said that South Yemen still was observing a cease-fire, which it unilaterally declared 11 days ago after border clashes broke out on Sept. 28.

The statement said that the North Yemeni forces attacked the border area at Dhala, 88 miles north of Aden, at 6:30 p.m. yesterday.

It said that today's attacks stretched along the entire length of the second governorate from Dhala to Lahej, further west.

8 Die in Sweden In Plane Crash

RONNEBY, Sweden, Oct. 11 (AP)—Seven Swedes and an American were killed when a small plane crashed and burned last night in forest north of Kalmar airport in south Sweden.

The American was identified as Robert Wylie, vice-president of the Southwest Research Institute of San Antonio, Texas.

The plane started from Vaesterås in central Sweden and was preparing to land at Kalmar when contact was lost. A few minutes later a domestic airliner in the area reported a fire in the woods, airport officials said.

Bangladesh Reports On War Victim Aid

DACCA, Oct. 11 (Reuters)—A Bangladesh relief fund has paid out \$57,000 for rehabilitation of women raped by Pakistani soldiers, according to an official announcement yesterday.

Estimates of the number of women raped before the Pakistanis were defeated by India have ranged between 4,000 and 200,000.

The money was paid out of the prime minister's relief and welfare fund, which also has distributed about \$10 million among families of those who were killed, disabled, wounded or reported missing during Bangladesh's liberation struggle.

Kissinger Delays Flight

(Continued from Page 1)

ditions it must be with discretion and without any official comment, it being understood that when the right moment has come, the facts can be known.

One effect of the mounting tension here was to take considerable attention away from Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern's Vietnam peace plan, announced last night.

That President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger might wish to do that was understandable, but the North Vietnamese reasons were less clear. French correspondents wrote from Washington that Sen. McGovern definitely had been upstaged.

The state of negotiations can be gauged only from what the Communists have been stressing during the weekly public talks. In recent sessions, their main demands have been about the future government of South Vietnam.

They have been focusing on the type of provisional government to be set up (they want a tripartite regime), the kind of elections to be held and the nature of the constitution to be drawn up.

It is highly likely that these details are the substance of the secret talks. Tomorrow the weekly round of public talks will go on as scheduled.

U.S. 'Regrets' French Loss

(Continued from Page 1)

formation," a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "Communication lines with our Hanoi head, Pierre Susini, and killing a French woman diplomat and five of his Vietnamese staff."

We were filming a mile away when at least three jets swooped repeatedly over the heart of the capital today. It was lunch hour. I counted at least a dozen sorties by jets and watched as one, defying heavy anti-aircraft fire, dived very low, dropping two bombs.

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Fullbright Critical
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"Nothing is off limits [to American bombers]," he said. "It could be expected in this kind of a program. Sooner or later everything will come down."

Sen. George Aiken of Vermont, senior Republican on the committee, said he had not heard the reports about the incident, but added: "Those things happen in war."

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana declined to comment, saying any reaction now is up to the White House.

Charge by Sweden
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 11 (AP)—Sweden accused the United States today of "indiscriminate bombing of central Hanoi."

The Swedish Foreign Minister, Krister Wickman, speaking in the General Assembly, called for the creation of UN rules to restrict air warfare.

Hanoi Accuses U.S.

PARIS, Oct. 11 (UPI)—The North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said today the U.S. raids on Hanoi belied the Nixon administration's "deceptive claim" it wanted to settle the war through negotiations.

In a protest statement, made public by the Hanoi peace delegation, the ministry said, "The fact that the Nixon administration continues attacking savagely the North Vietnamese capital unmasks the deceptive claims of the American imperialism that the United States does not bomb civilian targets, that it is pursuing the road of negotiation and putting an end to the U.S. involvement in Vietnam."

Switzerland to Take 200 Uganda Asians

BERN, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Switzerland today agreed to accommodate 200 stateless Asians who are being expelled from Uganda, a government spokesman said.

He said that the program for the Asian families would be supervised by the Swiss Red Cross and that \$300,000 would be set aside by the government to help the refugees resettle.

Reports From Hanoi French Newsmen

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Jean Thoraval, Agence France-Presse correspondent, was at the French mission in Hanoi when it was damaged during a U.S. air raid this morning. In a dispatch released here by the agency he said a bomb wrecked the residence of the mission during a raid around 11:30 a.m. local time today. In the first U.S. attack since 1966 on the center of the city.

A North Vietnamese employee of the mission was killed, he said, and three others were still missing late today under the rubble. "Pierre Susini, 52, the French delegate general, was trapped under tons of rubble and concrete beams," Mr. Thoraval reported. He was freed only after frantic efforts by mission staff and rescue workers.

Mr. Susini—who arrived in Hanoi two years ago—was taken to Saint Paul's Hospital.

Doctors described his condition as "serious" but added, "We are going to save him."

In the Garden

Mr. Thoraval said he was in the garden of the mission when the roar of the approaching jets was heard. He said there seemed to be about 30 aircraft. He said he heard bombs explode even before the air-raid warning.

Then there was a great explosion, Mr. Thoraval said, "and a huge cloud of ochre smoke burst out from the center of the mission complex."

"It was a direct hit. The residence was almost completely destroyed."

After the explosion, he said he saw Mr. Susini under rubble and concrete beams, with only his head, bloodied from a wound, protruding.

Mr. Susini was conscious and talked to his rescuers, asking about other mission employees.

Mr. Thoraval said he went to the mission's car park and found his car destroyed, with doors ripped off and the roof smashed in.

He also reported damage elsewhere in the capital.

Part of the roof was ripped off the Algerian Embassy building, he said, and a music center near the French mission was hit.

"As rescue workers hurried through the mass of debris the missing employees, a carpenter and switchboard operator," Mr. Thoraval said, "heard a comment. 'This proves the efficiency of the most laser bombs.'"

The French delegation central Hanoi was described as a building complex surrounding mangrove park and including residence of the general delegate, the chancellery office building, library and cinema building, three villas housing the delegation members.

The complex, 200 yards in small lake, is on one of the avenues built at the beginning of the century by French colonists. About 700 yards from the lake is the Red River.

Houses for Staff

Near the three one-story houses which since 1965 have housed 15 staff members, there is a small bar and a library for foreign residents of Hanoi. The mangrove park, though, also a Japanese-built structure used as a garage.

The French general delegate in Hanoi is a diplomatic mission although Mr. Susini is seen only to the North Vietnamese premier rather than to the state. The delegation is from full diplomatic privilege immunity.

It was set up after the Geneva Agreement, which ended the first Indochina war, proclaims North Vietnam a trade mission in Paris in 1954 and four years later set a general delegation there.

Following the Geneva Agreement, France was representative South Vietnam by an embassy. But the two governments' diplomatic relations in 1965 since have maintained representation only at the consular level.

Canadian Correspondent

Editor's note: Michael Maclear is a Canadian correspondent based in London for Canada's independent television network, CTV. He is now in Hanoi on assignment—his third trip to North Vietnam.

By Michael Maclear

HANOI, Oct. 11 (AP)—I witnessed the attack which destroyed the French diplomatic residence, seriously injuring the delegation head, Pierre Susini, and killing a French woman diplomat and five of his Vietnamese staff.

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School Aides Quit in Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

have been denied entry to the university because of alleged bad conduct.

Also helping to maintain tension and disquiet is a reported plan by the National Movement, the official political arm of the regime, to revive the official student association as a means of creating a loyal force on the campuses. The association collapsed several years ago when students refused to join.

Police Leaving Campuses
MADRID, Oct. 11 (AP)—Police have been withdrawn from Madrid University for the first time in four years.

A spokesman for the rector's office said today that police would be withdrawn from all Spanish universities before the beginning of the academic year Tuesday. Uniformed police have guarded the campus here while officers of the university police attended classes.

could not even imagine the world reaction. There are at least three bombings, I are five unknown dead in central area, and probably tonight I saw the French mission head at St. Paul's Hospital.

He had extreme facial injuries and was still unconscious. A doctor said it was difficult to say if the diplomat would live, but the doctor believed could.

Diplomat's Theory
A French diplomat, then that the bombs were a forced from a damaged jet, but diplomat added he was inside residence at the time of the attack and did not see the plan.

I did, and the low-flying was not damaged. Several planes made several passes, I saw at least three. The Canadian embassy is here, a Maj. Dupuis says he five or six over the city.

Mr. Susini had been greeted the Albanian ambassador out the residence when he dropped. The Albanian embassy with lesser injuries.

Another French diplomat said "This happens in Vietnam every day, and the world pays no attention. Now it will."

A British attaché said, "United States has gone too far."

Hanoi Press Service

PARIS, Oct. 11 (UPI)—The Hanoi news agency VNA today gave the following account of the destruction of the French delegation in Hanoi in a report issued through the agency's Paris office:

"The building of the French general delegation was destroyed by U.S. bombs during an air raid today, slightly before noon."

"Pierre Susini, French delegate general, badly wounded, was taken to Saint Paul Hospital. He had third-degree burns over his head and chest and was injured in the temple. In spite of the devoted care of Vietnamese doctors, his condition remains critical."

"Ghemal Rhamana, temporary Albanian chargé d'affaires, present in the embassy at the time, was wounded. A woman, a member of a foreign delegation, her legs ripped off by shrapnel and died. The automobile of Agence France-Presse Hanoi was damaged. Four Vietnamese delegation staff members were killed and a fifth was wounded."

"The French delegation is located in the center of Hanoi Boulevard Tran Hung Dao, one of the most populated in the city. The U.S. planes dropped bombs on the delegation residence, destroying rooms that destroy two-thirds of it. Sixty people were dropped in all on the and its suburbs."

WEATHER

	C	F
ALGERIA	14	57
AMSTERDAM	14	57
ANKARA	20	68
ATHENS	24	75
BAGDAD	22	82
BELGRADE	18	64
BERLIN	12	54
BIRMINGHAM	15	59
BUDAPEST	14	57
CALCUTTA	22	72
COPENHAGEN	11	52
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66
DUBLIN	12	54
EDINBURGH	9	48
FLORENCE	17	63
FRANKFURT	14	57
GENOVA	14	57
HELSINKI	10	50
ISTANBUL	21	70
LAS PALMAS	21	70
LONDON	15	59
MADRID	12	54
MILAN	11	52
MONTREAL	15	59
MOSCOW	11	52
MUNICH	16	61
NEW YORK	14	57
OSLO	11	52
PARIS	12	54
ROME	20	68
SOFIA	18	64
STOCKHOLM	17	63
TALLINN	11	52
TEL AVIV	21	70
TORONTO	23	73
VIENNA	14	57
WARSAW	17	63
WASHINGTON	15	59
ZURICH	16	61

(Yesterday's reading: U.S. Coast at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT)

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mits Pence Plan Has Risks

McGovern Denies GOP Charge That He Favors Surrender

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP).—George McGovern today denied the charge that he favors a heavy-handed counterattack on the Nixon administration of the Democratic presidential nominee's end-of-the-war program "outrageous" and "unconditional surrender." Sen. McGovern denied GOP contention that he would leave South Vietnam open to Communist takeover.

A television interview in the morning, Sen. McGovern said that, while he would like to see a Communist government in Saigon, the ultimate decision must be up to the Vietnamese, no matter how the United States kept its feet.

His proposal is not risk-free," McGovern said. "No proposal is without risk, but there is no other way to go."

That is not exactly a surrender," he said.

Sen. McGovern said that America must "face the uncomfortable fact that the only way we can assure" the Saigon regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu the post-war government it wants would be to keep U.S. forces in South Vietnam.

But that would mean that the American prisoners of war would never be released and the United States would have to pay a billion dollars a month to keep the status quo in Saigon.

In a statement, AFL-CIO president George Meany commented on the McGovern speech. "Instead of emphasizing Hanoi's responsibility for continuing the bloodshed," he said, "the opponents of our country's policy do nothing but blame the United States."

Nixon Prepares Speech

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP).—The White House announced today that President Nixon is preparing another nationwide radio-TV speech, probably for delivery this weekend.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon is working on a speech but he would not give the subject. Mr. Nixon's radio-TV speech last weekend called for a federal spending ceiling and promised no new taxes for four years.

Mr. Ziegler also said that Mr. Nixon was working and did not watch Sen. McGovern's speech last night.

Mr. Nixon's speech last night was the first nationwide address since nomination last night invited the American people to support a plan whose military essentials amount virtually to total acceptance of the demands of the Viet Cong and their allies in North Vietnam.

In effect, the senator also invited Hanoi to await his election and better terms than those presumably being offered in the negotiations that President Nixon and Henry A. Kissinger are pursuing so strenuously, or at least conspicuously.

And the senator invited—or dared—the President to choose, in the month of campaigning that remains, between a quick settlement that would deflate the McGovern package and a continuation of Republican charges that the senator is interfering by sponsoring "surrender."

Sen. McGovern had previously indicated that he would, immediately after inauguration, order a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam and withdraw American forces within 90 days. Now he unambiguously pledges an end to all "acts of force" not only in Vietnam but also in "all parts of Indochina," an immediate halt to the shipment of combat supplies to the South Vietnamese, Laotians and Cambodians, and the 90-day withdrawal of salvageable American equipment as well as all remaining troops.

Basic Conclusions

The decision to formalize and re-emphasize those commitments and to make them again the paramount feature of the campaign points up two basic conclusions by the embattled Democratic candidate that have been evident in his entourage for about a fortnight.

The first is that Vietnam remains the best—and perhaps the only—arrow in his quiver at this late and difficult stage of a struggling campaign.

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The senator's second conclusion is that the undeniable odds against a McGovern victory make it incumbent upon him to use his candidacy to preach against what he deems to be an immoral war and to keep the country aroused about it even as the pain felt diminishes.

These considerations of politics and ethics cannot be separated. Sen. McGovern's candidacy, as he has confessed, was born in the anti-war movement and it has been sustained by it throughout. A year ago, he de-emphasized the subject on the ground that his views were known and that he could not win as a "one-issue" candidate. He has now returned to it in part because it evokes the warmest responses around the country and in part because he deems peace the essential precondition for economic and social progress.

Sen. McGovern's basic intention is to walk away from the war, from both military and political involvements throughout Indochina and Thailand, to let the South Vietnamese fend for themselves, without American aid, and thus make the best deal they can find, and then to hold the North Vietnamese to their written promise to release all prisoners by the end of the 90-day withdrawal period.

Threat Is Seen

The senator would delay the closing of air bases in Thailand and the final recall of naval forces until the prisoners are home, presumably to convey a threat of renewed bombing if they are not returned.

Mr. Nixon has characterized this as a course that would "stain the honor" of the nation by abandoning an ally to Hanoi's mercy. He believes bombing and military aid and active combat

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP).—The Senate yesterday passed a resolution naming its two office buildings in honor of deceased senators.

The Old Senate Office Building, which was authorized in 1904, was designated the Richard Brevard Russell Office Building in honor of the Georgia Democrat who died Jan. 21, 1971.

The New Senate Office Building, authorized in 1948, was named for Everett McKinley Dirksen, the Illinois Republican who served 16 years in the House and nearly 19 years in the Senate before his death Sept. 7, 1969.



BIG MAN ON CAMPUS—Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern shaking hands with students during a rally at Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo Tuesday afternoon before the telecast of his plan for ending the war in Indochina.

United Press International.

News Analysis

McGovern Focuses Again on War Issue

By Max Frankel

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\$250-Billion Ceiling to Be Set

House Votes to Allow Nixon To Cut Spending as He Wishes

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (WP).—Despite protests that it would give away the major power of Congress, the House last night voted to empower the President to cut spending as he chooses to stay within a ceiling of \$250 billion during the fiscal year ending June 30.

The vote of 215 to 187 was a major victory for President Nixon and the House Ways and Means Committee chairman, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., over the entire House Democratic leadership and the House Appropriations Committee.

The House then approved the bill to which this rigid spending ceiling was attached—a measure raising the public debt ceiling by \$15 billion to \$465 billion through June 30—and sent it to the Senate. Rep. Mills had agreed to the administration's proposed ceiling before the Democratic leaders were aware of it. They belatedly tried to defeat what they considered an abdication of Congress's power to control federal spending.

Mansfield View

The Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, said that, if the proposed ceiling is enacted into law, "you might as well abolish the Congress."

Presidents long have asserted the power to refuse to spend some funds appropriated by Congress for programs such as public works. This proposed ceiling would go further. It would permit the President, if he chose, to cut programs where a spending formula is set by basic law, such as veterans' benefits, welfare aid, even social security benefits, although the administration says that it has no such intention.

Both sides contended that control of Congress was at stake in what several members called the most important vote of the year. President Nixon has made it clear that he will blame Congress for inflation and possible tax increases if the spending ceiling is not enacted.

Rep. George H. Mahon, D., Texas, House Appropriations Committee chairman, was beaten when he offered a substitute proposal. This would have denied the President power to make cuts on his own authority but would have requested that he submit proposed cuts by Jan. 2 for con-

sideration by the next Congress. Rep. Mills said that Rep. Mahon's substitute was "like cotton candy—it tastes good but it has no substance to it."

Rep. Mills argued that the rigid ceiling is needed to hold down inflation. He did not make the argument, as President Nixon has, that it is needed to avoid a tax increase.

Rep. Mills' substitute would have little effect, Rep. Mills said, because even if the new Congress could act to cut spending it probably could not do so until March at the earliest. Thus, any reductions would apply only to the final quarter of the fiscal year. Enactment of the rigid ceiling now would permit the President to make cuts immediately.

Rep. Mills also argued that it is impossible for Congress to hold down spending this year except by a tight ceiling because it has no control over unspent funds which it appropriated in previous years.

Democrats Warned

He warned Democrats that, if they rejected the ceiling, the voters would elect a Republican Congress. "The people are tired of inflation," Rep. Mills said in an impassioned speech. "If this Congress won't do something to stop it, the people will elect a Congress that will. If you kill this, my Democratic colleagues, you can kiss Democratic control of the Congress goodbye."

Rep. Mills sought to counter arguments that the President would make his deepest cuts in social programs by saying that Mr. Nixon is too much of a politician to do anything that would hurt his party's chances in future elections.

Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma said that spending should be reduced but insisted: "It is less important that we make a mistake in fiscal policy than that we transfer to the President authority bestowed by the Constitution upon us."

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Detroiters Buy City Founder's French Home

DETROIT, Oct. 11 (AP).—The birthplace in southern France of Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, the founder of Detroit, has been purchased by a group of civic-minded Detroiters for \$20,500, according to the Detroit Historical Society.

The structure, in St. Nicolas de la Grave, will become a French national monument when restoration and refurbishing are completed next year, a spokesman said.

Solan W. Weeks, director of the Detroit Historical Museum, estimates the Cadillac house to be about 500 years old, but says it appears to be sound.

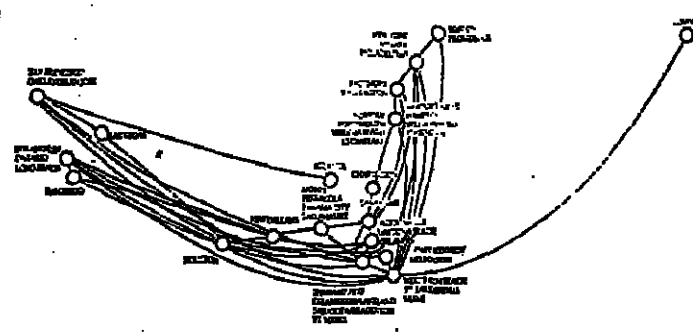
Mark C. Stevens, president of the museum here, presented the 100,000-franc check to St. Nicolas Mayor Jean Lafouge during a formal ceremony at the French town's municipal building.

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Flee East Germany
ASSAU, West Germany, Oct. (AP).—Five East Germans fled in West Germany yesterday or escaping into Austria by of another East bloc country, Bavarian state police reported.

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Empire State's Soaring Ambition Is to Be the Tallest Building Again

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (NYT).—The owners of the 102-story Empire State Building, which has been the colossus of all skyscrapers for almost 40 years but is about to be relegated to the status of the third highest building, are exploring the possibilities of adding 11 stories and making it once again the world's tallest edifice.

According to tentative sketches drawn up by Shreve Lamb and Harmon, the Empire State's original architects, the 16-story tower on top of the building would be torn down. The six stories beneath that would be remodeled and encompassed within a new 33-story structure, probably with an exterior of gleaming glass and a restaurant at the top, which would be built on top of the 80th floor.

This would bring the Empire State Building to a height of 113 stories and 1,494 feet—144 feet higher than the two 110-story towers of the World Trade Center in lower Manhattan and 40 feet higher than the 110-story Sears Tower in Chicago, which is scheduled for completion at the end of next year.

"It is physically and financially feasible to do this, but we don't yet have any definitive decision and we have not yet made up our minds," said Peter L. Malkin, one of the partners of the Empire State Building Association, which owns the master lease on the property. "There are a number of possibilities, but they are on the back burner for now."

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But Drop Demands for Release

D.C. Jail Inmates Riot, Seize 10 Hostages

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI).—Demanding "unconditional freedom," about 80 prisoners at the District of Columbia Jail seized the city's prisons director today and threatened for 12 hours to kill him before giving in to black leaders' pleas to air their complaints in federal court.

The rebellious inmates, holding nine guards and District of Columbia Corrections Director Kenneth L. Hardy as hostages, had insisted initially on being freed outright in groups of four to six.

But at the urging of Rep.

Shirley Chisholm, D., N.Y., and other black leaders, they agreed late in the day to take their grievances to U.S. District Court.

Modified Demands

With Rep. Chisholm and Mr. Hardy among them, the first busload left the jail at 5 p.m. A spokesman for Mayor Walter Washington said that the other hostages apparently would be freed when all the prisoners left the cellblock they had taken over.

The prisoners' modified demands reportedly included steps

to improve the food, alleviate overcrowded conditions, reduce the number of juvenile inmates and provide more contacts with social workers.

Earlier, shouting obscenities through cellblock windows to more than 200 heavily armed police outside the century-old red brick building, the prisoners had insisted their unconditional freedom demand was not negotiable and expressed their willingness to die if necessary.

"Come and get us," they yelled at one point. "You're going to have to kill every one of us... We don't care. We're ready to die anyway."

At one point, the prisoners had held a bloody shirt out of a cellblock window. "This came shortly after noon, following attempts by authorities to use relatives of the prisoners and inmates from the city's reformatory in nearby Lorton, Va., in an effort to quell the uprising."

Mrs. Patricia Gorham, who said her husband was among the prisoners in the cellblock where the disturbance broke out, said she saw the prisoners bring one hostage to the window and hit him on the side of the head. He fell to the floor. Blood was gushing out the back of his head.

"They said they were going to kill a man," Mrs. Gorham said. "They hit the man on the side of the head to indicate they're not playing."

Mrs. Gorham was among about 25 relatives who entered the prison yard to talk through windows with the inmates.

The prisoners threatened to kill Mr. Hardy, who was taken captive when he and Washington Post reporter Bill Claiborne went inside in the pre-dawn hours to talk with the rebellious prisoners.

Mr. Claiborne, who was allowed to go out, said, "They said this is not a riot, it's a revolution."

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POW's wife Tangee Alvarez, 32, is seeking divorce.

Wife Can 'Wait No Longer,' Sues Longest-Held POW for a Divorce

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 11 (UPI).—The wife of America's longest-held prisoner of war in North Vietnam is seeking a divorce despite alleged Navy attempts to stop her.

The pretty wife of Lt. Everett Alvarez Jr., a flier, filed a petition for her marriage's dissolution in July, 1970, but the proceedings were kept secret until the Navy pilot's sister revealed them to a San Francisco newspaper this week.

Tangee Alvarez, 32, had been married to Lt. Alvarez, 34, only eight months when he was shot down over the Tonkin Gulf in August, 1964. She told her attorney that she waited for his return until she felt she could "wait no longer."

Her lawyer, Myron Towers of San Leandro, said the Navy tried to stop the divorce on grounds that the action would badly hurt Lt. Alvarez's morale and might give the North Vietnamese a lever to pry out information. Mr. Towers said the divorce action should be resolved in the next three or four weeks, adding that Mrs. Alvarez cites "irreconcilable differences" as the basis for her suit.

Navy Lt. Comdr. Raymond A. Volden, a pilot held captive for seven years, is being sued for an Arkansas divorce by his wife, Bonnie Jean Volden, on the grounds of desertion.

Gesture to Hanoi Seen

Pentagon Vows Freed POWs Face No Further Role in War

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI).—As an apparent conciliatory gesture toward North Vietnam, a Defense Department official pledged yesterday that released American prisoners of war would have nothing further to do with Vietnam combat activities.

The statement, made to the House Armed Services Committee, was aimed at encouraging Hanoi to release more of its nearly 400 American prisoners.

Hanoi had said last month, when it set free three captured pilots, that one reason more men

Slovenian Signs Felled in Austria By Nationalists

KLAGENFURT, Austria, Oct. 11 (AP).—Nationalists in Austria's Carinthia Province have defied the government and a provision of the Austrian state treaty by dismantling nearly all bilingual traffic and village signs in the province's Slovenian minority district.

The demonstrators, using about 200 cars for their night-time raid, dumped the signs in front of the Diet building and police posts Monday night. No arrests were reported, however.

The signs went up last month after Socialists in parliament voted for compliance with article seven of the 1955 state treaty dealing with minority rights of Croats and Slovenians living in Austria.

The signs were immediately attacked by nationalists. Outnumbered police and gendarmes tried to protect the signs but finally gave way to the mass defiance and kept records of license plates and names of known extremists.

But Mr. Shields denied this and said the men have all been allowed contact with their families and to give news conferences while undergoing physicals and debriefings.

Although many committee members praised the Pentagon's efforts, Mr. Shields said prisoners were subject to the Code of Military Justice like other servicemen, but another official said later that only in extreme cases would action be taken against returned prisoners.

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Physician Charges Politics

Kennedy Says 45 Infants Die In 1958 Los Angeles Study

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D.-Mass., said yesterday that 45 infants died in a 1958 Los Angeles study on ways of reducing the high mortality rate of premature infants.

He said that using the results in a group that were given antibiotics in an effort to determine most effective treatment. The 45 infants who received chloramphenicol died, he said.

"All of the infants came from the same socio-economic group, generally poor, uneducated Americans," Sen. Kennedy said.

The senator said that the experiments were conducted at Los Angeles County Hospital and were reported to him in an advance copy of an article to be published in World magazine.

As a result of the Los Angeles experiment and a Tuskegee, Ala., study in which 200 black men were denied treatment in a study of syphilis, Sen. Kennedy said that a health subcommittee of which he is chairman will investigate life-threatening medical experiments on humans.

He said that the subcommittee will start hearings early next year.

In Los Angeles, Dr. Joan Hodgman, the physician who conducted the infant study, defended the project, saying it was conducted with prudence.

"I am proud of that study," Dr. Hodgman said. "It was a good scientific study and it is now being questioned after the fact for political reasons. The rules that applied 14 years ago are not the same as today," she added.

Dr. Paul Wehrle, director of pediatrics at Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center, said that at the time the study was conducted, nurseries across the nation were being plagued by an epidemic of staphylococcus infections that were lethal in many cases, particularly among premature infants.

Dr. Hodgman and Dr. Wehrle said that the standard procedure at hospitals all over the country in 1958 was to administer prophylactic doses of penicillin, streptomycin or chloramphenicol to infants at risk.

They said that four groups of infants were selected for the Los Angeles survey. Thirty-two were in the untreated or uncontrolled group, 39 received chloramphenicol, 39 received a penicillin and streptomycin combination and 31 received a streptomycin-penicillin-chloramphenicol combination.

Dr. Wehrle said that much to everyone's surprise, the results revealed that the greatest number of babies died in the two groups that received chloramphenicol. Mortality rates for the four groups were 18 percent, 60 percent, 18 percent and 68 percent, respectively.

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Dr. Wehrle said that much

Germany's Still Seeking Compromise on Official Silent on Soviet Mediation

BONN, Oct. 11 (UPI)—East German officials have announced negotiations on a governing relations between the two states today without any indication that Soviet mediation might help to break a deadlock.

There are still difficulties to overcome," State Secretary Hans Kohler, head of the East German delegation, told reporters three-day visit to Moscow by Secretary Egon Bahr, head of the West German team, raised the possibility that differences on basic aspects of the treaty might be settled.

Bahr returned from Moscow yesterday and met immediately with Mr. Kohler, who was waiting in Bonn to start a scheduled three-day negotiating session. In Moscow, the West German official had long talks with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Election Pressure

Chancellor Willy Brandt's government and the East German leaders want to reach agreement before West German elections on Nov. 19. A good treaty could help Mr. Brandt and his party, the Christian Democrats, in the form of an agreement between "two German nations," anything that did not include "single nation" concept could harm Mr. Brandt more than help in the elections.

The East Germans, as in earlier dealings between the two states, set on nothing less than full recognition as a separate sovereign state.

In his return from Moscow, Bahr gave no indication either his talks with Soviet officials had given any hope of a compromise.

gypt Charges Israel Ignores U.N. Peace Bids

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 11 (AP)—Egypt's new foreign minister accused Israel today of delaying all international efforts to bring peace to the Middle East, "obviously confident of the military support by which it can sustain its occupation of the lands."

In his first policy speech to the General Assembly, Mohamed Hassan Zayyat declared that Israel was confident of "the political support that would back it against any United Nations action."

He asked for collective action to uphold the United Nations Charter, reviewing Egyptian willingness to go along with international attempts at a settlement, Mr. Zayyat, who took office last month, said that Israel, by contrast, "says to everyone and everything which will not bring about the mission to its will."

"This is a cold, calculated policy, seeking to assert that in the Middle East Israel's word is the dominating power will henceforth be the law," the Egyptian declared.

"One of the primary purposes of the United Nations is to be a center for harmonizing the relations of nations in the attainment of the common ends. The violation of this (Middle East) mission had to lead to effective collective action to uphold our Charter."

alloon Carries Up Giant Telescope

PALESTINE, Texas, Oct. 11 (AP)—A five-million-dollar balloon carrying a giant telescope is launched here last night for nearly two hours' delay because of winds up to 20 miles an hour.

The 50-inch telescope, said to be the largest of its kind ever built to a high altitude, is a project of the Smithsonian Institution, Harvard University and the University of Arizona.



IN PEKING—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel greeted by Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei.

No Mention of Taiwan

Bonn, Peking Establish Ties; Scheel Cites 'Reality, Reason'

PEKING, Oct. 11 (Reuters)—Foreign Ministers Walter Scheel of West Germany and Chi Peng-fei of China today signed a one-sentence communiqué agreeing to establish diplomatic relations between their countries and to exchange ambassadors in the near future.

The communiqué, signed in a five-minute ceremony in Peking's Great Hall of the People, said: "The government of the People's Republic of China and the government of the Federal Republic of Germany decided on Oct. 11, 1972, to establish diplomatic relations and to exchange ambassadors within a short time."

Mr. Scheel, at a banquet in his honor tonight, described today's move as answering "the demand of reality and reason."

He called it a natural result of the Bonn government's policies of peace and détente, policies which are designed "to prevent conflicts throughout the world, ease tension and lay the foundations for constructive exchanges between all countries of the world."

Positive Influence

Mr. Chi, who gave tonight's banquet in the Great Hall of the People, said the new relations with Bonn would exert a positive influence for the relaxation of international tension and the safeguarding of world peace.

The communiqué signed this morning was the briefest of any of the documents signed by about 30 nations which have recognized China diplomatically in the last two years.

The communiqué was unusual, too, in that it made no reference to China's five principles for peaceful coexistence.

Nor did it state, as many such accords have, that the Peking regime was recognized as the only legitimate government of China. West Germany has not had diplomatic relations with the Nationalist Chinese regime on Taiwan, and thus did not have to make a statement about Peking's claim to Taiwan or to any other aspect of the Nationalist-Communist rivalry.

After signing the document, Mr. Scheel and Mr. Chi held talks lasting more than two hours. Their session will continue tomorrow, with Mr. Scheel expected to meet with Premier Chou En-lai.

In today's parleys, Mr. Scheel suggested that the two nations look into the question of increasing trade, sources in his delegation said. West Germany is China's second largest trading partner, with an annual two-way trade worth about \$250 million.

Technical Data

The two foreign ministers also discussed technical details about the establishment of embassies. They also discussed cultural exchanges.

They resolved to set up two subcommittees to discuss all three questions tomorrow.

Mr. Scheel suggested that an air agreement between China

and West Germany would be beneficial to both countries and the two men resolved to discuss this further when they meet tomorrow.

Before ending today's talks each gave a broad outline of his government's foreign policies.

They agreed that the establishment of diplomatic relations was of great importance for peace in the world, but stressed that it was not directed against any third country.

This morning Mr. Scheel and his party of about 30 officials, after arriving at the Great Hall of the People, spent 30 minutes chatting over tea with Chinese officials headed by Deputy Premier Li Hsien-nien and Mr. Chi.

Champagne Toasts

After the signing, the two foreign ministers exchanged copies of the communiqué—one in German, one in Chinese—bound in blue folders. They shook hands and then toasted each other with Chinese champagne.

All German ties with China were severed in 1937 when Hitler's Third Reich became allied with Japan, which was then at war with the Chinese. East Germany recognized the People's Republic in 1950 but until today the Bonn government had only trade links.

The signing of the recognition communiqué was a formality. A joint announcement in Bonn and Peking on Sept. 29 said that representatives of the two governments had successfully concluded three months of talks about diplomatic ties.

The West German minister and his party will leave Saturday for Hong Kong, where they will spend 24 hours before flying home aboard the West German Air Force Boeing-707 which brought them here.

5 in EEC Have Ties

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11 (Reuters)—The Bonn-Peking rapprochement means that all members of the European Economic Community except Luxembourg have formal links with Peking, and Luxembourg in effect recognizes China by virtue of its vote to admit Peking to the United Nations.

EEC sources said that although informal soundings have taken place in Paris and Rome, there has been no move to start negotiations on a formal recognition of the EEC by China.

There is little trade between the community and China that would justify official links at present. Of the EEC six, only Italy has a bilateral trade agreement with China.

French Are Pleased

PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuters)—French officials today welcomed the West Germany-China diplomatic relations.

"We always say it is a very good thing when we hear that other countries are normalizing their relations with China," one official said.

France was among the first Western nations to establish diplomatic ties with Peking, doing so in 1964 under the De Gaulle government.

Tanaka Says He Plans Vigorous Defense, Foreign Policies

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Oct. 11 (NYT)—Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan gave more evidence today that he intends to lead Japan toward an independent and vigorous defense and foreign policy without interfering with other nations.

Mr. Tanaka, who set the outlines of that policy in his summit meetings with President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai last month, defended his government's plan to double defense spending over the next five years as "desirable" for national defense.

The premier, who has been in office since July 6, told newsmen that he could not say that there is no threat to Japan—despite the recent relaxation of tension in Asia—and therefore Japan could not have a "zero defense."

He also said his government has decided to build new fighter planes in Japan rather than import them from the United States, because pilots being trained in Japanese-built trainers should have the same type of plane to fly.

No Threat

But the premier pledged that Japan's military forces will be used purely for defense and insisted that they pose no threat to Japan's neighbors. He said that Japan's defense and foreign expenditures were heading toward the same level, about 1 percent of the gross national product, which is projected to reach \$24 billion by next March.

Mr. Tanaka also said that he would like to make a trip through Southeast Asia, but had not decided when or where he should go. He indicated that domestic

political affairs will keep him in Japan for the next few months.

The premier said, however, that Japan will not act as a mediator between Southeast Asian nations and Communist China, with which Japan established diplomatic relations on Sept. 29. He said that would be "presumptuous" for Japan and that those nations must decide for themselves their policies toward China.

Other Points

In response to questions at the Foreign Correspondents' Club here, Mr. Tanaka also made the following points:

● He would not dissolve the national legislature, or Diet, this year and call general elections. Many Japanese politicians, however, seem not to believe the premier, as campaigning has already started in all parties.

● Japan will not revalue upward the yen by itself, despite increasing pressures from other nations to do so. But the premier left open the possibility that Japan might be forced to revalue its currency as part of another international realignment such as that of last December, when Japan revalued 15.88 percent.

● He has decided against imposing an export tax now to cut Japanese exports and therefore

31 Drown in Sudan

KHARTOUM, Oct. 11 (Reuters)—Thirty-one children were drowned when a storm overturned the boat bringing them home from school, the Sudan News Agency reported today from Dongola, a town on the Nile River, north of Khartoum.

Defending Doubled Arms Budget

the nation's continually increasing surplus in its balance of trade.

He said that the government was considering other measures, such as a reduction in tariffs to promote imports, and would save the export tax in case it was needed later.

● Japan would like to "untie" its economic aid to other nations as it increases but wants other aid-giving nations to do the same. Most donor nations today extend "tied" aid that must be spent in the nation giving such funds.

Defense Plan

The defense plan, which has been delayed, will run from the current fiscal year through that of 1976. It must be approved by the Diet, where it is expected to run into fire from all opposition parties, which maintain that Japan should be cutting defense spending after having normalized diplomatic relations with China.

4 Dissidents Slain In Philippines

MANILA, Oct. 11 (Reuters)—Government troops killed four dissidents, including one woman, and captured three others in a gun battle on a mountain in the northern Philippines yesterday, it was officially announced today.

Secretary of Public Information Francisco Takeda said that the clash was the latest in a series of confrontations with outlaw groups since the imposition of martial law on Sept. 23.

Military authorities had reported several "encounters" with dissident and outlaw groups. Eight dissidents have been killed, two wounded and 152 have surrendered or been captured.

But the ruling party has ample votes to adopt it.

The fourth defense plan since the end of World War II, it calls for the Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force, or army, to acquire 280 new tanks, slightly fewer than under the third plan. It also provides for 170 armored carriers, again slightly less than the earlier plan.

In addition, the army will get 154 combat helicopters, almost double the number acquired in the previous five-year plan.

Naval Building

The Maritime Self-Defense Force, or navy, is scheduled to get 64 new ships, including 13 destroyers, two helicopter carriers and six submarines, all the same numbers as under the previous plan. But six high-speed missile boats and other small craft have been added.

In addition, the navy will get 88 new anti-submarine patrol aircraft, newer but slightly fewer in number than under the earlier plan.

The Air Self-Defense Force is being provided by far the biggest increase in equipment. The plan calls for 211 aircraft, as opposed to only 90 in the last plan. Its share is also the most controversial.

The Ministry of Finance, with an eye on Japan's huge trading surplus with the United States, urged that the new fighter planes be purchased in America to stave off pressures for another yen revaluation.

The Defense Agency, backed by many Japanese industrialists, however, contended that Japan should build up its own defense production facilities, acquire the technology needed for building jet aircraft, and reduce its dependence on the United States.

Ginzburg Freed After 8 Months, Sees New Appeal

LEWISBURG, Pa., Oct. 11 (AP)—Ralph Ginzburg, the publisher, was paroled from a federal prison farm yesterday after serving eight months of a three-year term for dispensing pornography. As he left, he accused the Supreme Court "of high crimes and treason."

"I have fought this case as a matter of principle right from the start, and I do not intend to give up now," the 49-year-old New Yorker said. "I will be vindicated. I don't care if it takes the rest of my life."

Ginzburg, who was picked up at the Allenwood Prison Farm by his wife and their 11-year-old daughter, said that he planned to meet with his lawyers and representatives of libertarian groups to plan the reopening of his case.

He was convicted in 1963 in Philadelphia of sending obscene materials through the mail. He was initially sentenced to five years in jail and fined \$42,000. Appeals, which lasted nearly a decade, resulted in his sentence being reduced to three years.

\$10 Million in Opium Is Seized in Turkey

ANKARA, Oct. 11 (Reuters)—Turkish and American narcotics agents have seized more than a ton of raw opium worth more than \$10 million in two raids, a high-ranking police official said yesterday.

The opium, weighing 2,640 pounds, was seized in Istanbul and Malatya, a southeastern town. It is believed to be one of the biggest seizures of raw opium ever made in Turkey.



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McGovern on Vietnam

Sen. George McGovern's address to the nation on the Vietnam war is a strong indictment of a politically bankrupt and morally ruinous policy. The Nixon administration's failure to "win the peace" in Vietnam—four years after it was elected on a pledge to do so—and its continuance of the war up to this moment is one of the major issues of this campaign.

Several years ago there was at least an intellectually defensible argument for the view that it was in the American interest to prevent a Communist takeover in South Vietnam, even if that interest never corresponded in size or importance to the enormous military effort which the Johnson administration invested in its defense. But Mr. Nixon's rapprochement with China and Russia has destroyed whatever rationale may have existed on this ground for further American military effort in Vietnam. Mr. McGovern asks the unanswerable question:

"How can we really argue that it is good to accommodate ourselves to a billion Russian and Chinese Communists but that we must somehow fight to the bitter end against a tiny band of peasant guerrillas in the jungles of little Vietnam?"

President Thieu has destroyed the second reason for American involvement—the right of political self-determination for the people of South Vietnam. Since Gen. Thieu has suppressed virtually all of his political opposition, the United States in supporting him can no longer be said to be supporting freedom or self-determination.

Sen. McGovern sets forth in detail his alternative to the Nixon-Kissinger policy of secret negotiations and intensified bombing. As he has in the past, he promises to withdraw American military forces completely from Vietnam within 90 days. If the North

Vietnamese reciprocate during that time by releasing American prisoners of war, he would follow their action by withdrawing U.S. forces from Thailand.

The problem of making peace in Vietnam has always been political. The war has been fought to determine the political future of the southern half of the country. Since taking office in 1969, Mr. Nixon has tried to escape that inescapable fact by pursuing two contradictory policies. The pace of American military withdrawal has been tied to the success of "Vietnamization," which is a program to strengthen the Thieu government. But the pace of the Paris peace talks has been tied by the Communists to the willingness of the United States to accept replacement of the Thieu government. This contradiction has produced nearly four years of blood-stained stalemate, which President Nixon has been unable to break. The commitment to the Thieu government has proved an insuperable obstacle to peace. Sen. McGovern would overcome this obstacle by relinquishing any American responsibility for the political future of South Vietnam.

Sen. McGovern was eloquent in his accounting of the terrible costs of a war which has been prolonged for far too long—the lives lost, the hopes blighted, the money squandered, the budget unbalanced and the price level inflated. The ultimate cost is moral. In a sense, the election turns upon the moral capacity of the American people to turn aside from the saving of face and away from misplaced appeals to national honor and to confront at last the true human costs of this war for all participants, Vietnamese and American. Sen. McGovern's moving statement of the moral issue deserves an affirmative national response.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Squeezing the Goose

Sheik Ahmed Zaki al-Yamani of Saudi Arabia, chief negotiator for five Persian Gulf oil-producing nations, has said of recently completed talks with nine Western oil companies that his aim was "to squeeze the golden goose without killing it." Although details of the agreement reached here last week have not been announced, it is evident that the squeeze is on.

The companies have agreed to yield 20 percent control of their concessions to the producing countries immediately, reportedly moving to 51 percent participation by the end of the decade. The producer states are said to have agreed to pay somewhat more than the generally understated book value of above-ground installations, but apparently have prevailed in their insistence that multi-billion-dollar underground reserves are national assets not subject to compensation.

This is a blow to the companies—"rape with consent," one spokesman put it—for whom it means diminishing profits and to the United States balance of payments. The participation agreement, coupled with last year's concession of additional royalties and taxes to the producer states, also points to steadily rising prices for oil consumers throughout the free world.

Nevertheless, Sheik Yamani's relatively moderate demand for a gradual transfer of control with some assured compensation is far preferable to the abrupt nationalization that has already taken place in some produc-

ing nations, most recently in Iraq's northern fields. In yielding to producer demands the companies were bowing to irresistible twin forces of nationalism and a rapidly growing sellers' market for oil. Free world consumption in the next decade is expected to rise far ahead of production outside of the Middle East, which still contains two-thirds of the world's known petroleum reserves. For example, three new discoveries last year in Saudi Arabia alone exceed the total finds so far in the vaunted North Sea fields.

These trends have particularly serious implications for the United States, which accounts for one-third of all world consumption. Although this country currently imports only 33 percent of its total requirements, most of it from areas outside the Middle East, oil imports are expected to rise to 40 to 60 percent of consumption by 1980. This would mean increased dependence on Middle East sources, higher prices for gasoline, home heating fuel and industrial power and an enormous new drain on the United States balance of payments.

Friendly accommodation with the producer states is a prudent step toward meeting this new situation. But it is no substitute for the most vigorous efforts to develop acceptable alternate fuel sources and to conserve the diminishing resources this country now possesses. The squeeze on oil has only begun.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Opening Into Space

President Nixon has announced that the United States will provide launch facilities for any nation or international organization wishing to orbit a satellite for peaceful purposes.

The "Global Launch Assurance Policy," as Mr. Nixon terms the new program, represents a major step toward making U.S. action coincide with its words. For a decade American presidents have affirmed their support for maximum international cooperation in space. Now the United States has made available its vast launch experience and capabilities on an equal basis to all nations and international organizations, requiring in return only reimbursement for the actual costs involved.

The peaceful purposes for which other nations or international organizations may wish to orbit satellites are limited only by technical possibilities and political imagina-

tion. Countries covering large areas, such as China, Canada and Australia, may wish to have their own communications satellites for domestic purposes. Others may want satellites for weather prediction, for studying their agriculture and the pattern of their forests and other resources. The United Nations or its specialized agencies may envision a world ecological monitoring system or worldwide television and radio broadcasts.

Only a few days ago the 15th anniversary of the orbiting of Sputnik-1—the beginning of the space age—passed into history. President Nixon's announcement provides welcome evidence that the initial stage of nationalistic and irrational space competition may now be succeeded by a second stage of widening international space cooperation for the benefit of all peoples.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

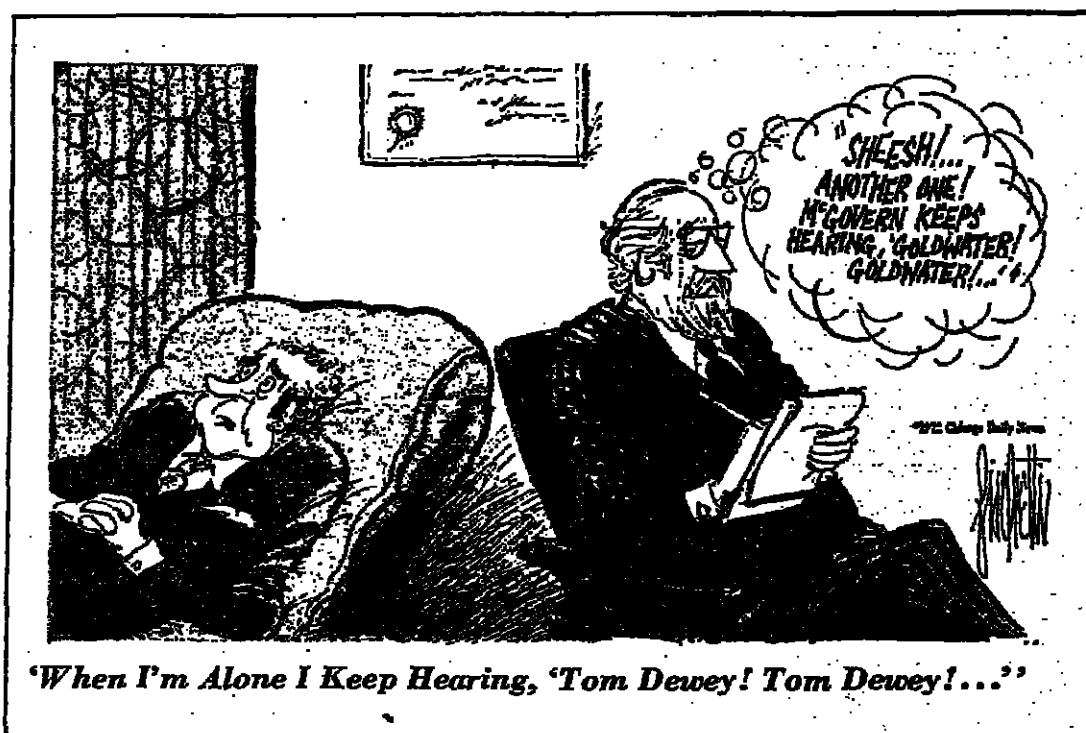
October 12, 1897

BERLIN.—An international conference on leprosy was opened here today. The delegates, who were very numerous, were welcomed in the name of the Prussian and Imperial Governments by the Ministers of Medicine and of the Interior. Herr Rudolf Virchow was elected president of the conference, which will sit for four or five days. It is surprising to learn that about forty cases of leprosy have been registered in Prussia since 1870.

Fifty Years Ago

October 12, 1922

PARIS.—On this day, 490 years ago, Christopher Columbus landed on the island of Guanahani in the Bahamas. Today the Western world pays tribute to the courage of this man who, with a fixed idea, braved the ridicule of his fellows, started a voyage which offered no promise of success and even failed in his original quest to find a short route to the Indies, but opened up to the pages of history, commerce, art and civilization a new world.



McGovern's Peace Terms

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The main objection to George McGovern's detailed Vietnam peace plan is that it is too specific and too one-sided. Presumably, he put it forward in the hope of gaining support among the anti-war voters in this country, but he went so far in meeting Hanoi's war aims that he may actually have lost more support by his TV speech than he gained.

For he offered not only to get out of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in 90 days and out of Thailand after our prisoners of war are home and our missing are accounted for, but he committed himself to withdraw "all salvageable American military equipment" and "terminate any shipments of military supplies that continue the war."

This is far more than a promise to withdraw all Americans from Indochina within 90 days. It is a threat to withdraw future military aid to Saigon while leaving the Soviet Union and China free to continue sending military arms to Hanoi and the Viet Cong.

Stop the Bombing

Moreover, Sen. McGovern asserts that he would "immediately" stop the bombing and all acts of force upon taking office, but he merely assumes that this would end the hostilities and "expects" Hanoi will then turn over the prisoners and account for the missing. He does not, however, make this a condition of a general cease-fire.

There is, of course, a critical question here. For example, it may very well be true that Hanoi will not consider releasing the American prisoners unless Washington agrees not only to stop

the bombing and get out of the war, but to halt all military aid to Saigon as well.

This is the fundamental difference between McGovern's peace plan and the President's. The senator is willing to take this step and the President isn't, and McGovern offers even more.

For if he stopped all arms shipments and removed "all salvageable American military equipment"—which would mean all planes that fly, tanks that run and guns that fire—he would, in effect, not only abandon the Thieu regime, but cripple its capacity to carry on the war by itself.

Many War Critics

There are, of course, many critics of the President's war policy such as former Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford—his private memorandum was the basis of the McGovern speech—who favor this course of action. But there are many others who would merely set a date for getting out and leave Saigon enough arms to defend itself and enough time to make whatever peace it can with Hanoi.

McGovern put these questions to the American people: "Shall we break free at last from Gen. Thieu? Shall we forget about saving face and begin saving the soul of our nation? Shall we demonstrate that we are determined to stop the killing and to stand for peace? My answer is—yes."

But surely there is something in sticking with Thieu indefinitely and McGovern's policy of not only abandoning Thieu but

wounding him on the way out; something between the President's policy of keeping the American Air Force and Navy engaged in the heaviest sustained bombardment of the century, and McGovern's policy of withdrawing not only all Americans but "all salvageable American military equipment."

What we have now is not one unsatisfactory American policy for ending the war in Indochina, but two. The President's policy is endless and heartless, and McGovern's is virtually a formula for surrender.

Even Gen. Thieu has come up with a better suggestion than either. He has recently told the National Assembly in Saigon: "The Republic of Vietnam is the sole body that has a right to solve the war."

Fair Enough

This is fair enough, but Nixon won't take him up on it, and McGovern won't give him the means to do it. As long as Thieu has the American Air Force and Navy at his back, and isn't given fair warning that they will be withdrawn by a date certain, he's not likely to compromise.

Only if McGovern takes away not only the Air Force and the Navy but all salvageable military equipment as well, Thieu won't be able to compromise.

So we have a clear choice now all right, but both the President and the senator are probably going to have to think again. Nixon has offered us more war at a terrible price, and McGovern has proposed peace at any price, and even in these sad days of unhappy choices, this is not a very good proposition either way.

The Ideological Pol

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Intense popular dissatisfaction, particularly with men long in power, is registered by primaries, polls, and these of us moving around the country. So how come President Nixon, an incumbent who seems to have been in the forefront of national politics since Noah first voted, is running so far ahead.

A part of the answer, I think, is that Mr. Nixon is a skilled ideological pol. Instead of addressing himself to underlying difficulties, he aligns himself—very nimbly—with likes and dislikes.

Welfare is a nice example. There was up till now a measure put forward by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff on the basis of President Nixon's family assistance plan which would have eased that murderous burden.

Strong Animus

But there is now stirring, especially among blue-collar workers, a strong animus against free-loading idlers, a dislike of what Mr. Nixon calls "welfare loafers." Mr. Nixon cared more about catering to the dislike than about solving the welfare problem. So he let the Ribicoff compromise go down, and now there is no visible way out of the welfare mess.

Drug abuse is another problem reflecting the same approach. No one can be certain of the answer, but an important component—as British experience suggests and a presidential commission reported—is to take the money out of the drug traffic by making the stuff available to addicts under rigorously controlled conditions.

Instead, Mr. Nixon has preferred to concentrate on the bad guys, the foreign bad guys at that. His effort is aimed at stopping foreign growers of opium and the importers of heroin and other drugs.

But common sense tells us that when one country closes down as a source another opens up, and if all countries were closed down synthetics would come on the market. The Nixon approach, in drugs as in welfare, is a guaranteed prescription for continuing the problem.

School busing is another case in point. This columnist has always been skeptical about racial integration at schools in the large Northern cities with huge ghetto populations. But there are many towns (particularly along the northern fringe of the country from Boston through Minneapolis and Denver to Portland) where

the minority population is so small that a little bit of busing could achieve significant desegregation.

President Nixon, however, has wanted to capitalize on the intense feeling against busing that has sprung up in some localities. He has condemned the practice in total and absolute terms—making it seem that busing was the direct opposite of decent education. As a result his popularity is unimpaired, but the country has to start over from scratch in meeting the problem of discrimination in schools.

A different, but only slightly different, pattern emerges in the fight on inflation. Mr. Nixon did abandon his hard-shell, true-believer attitude toward free enterprise in favor of price controls. But the shift was only in keeping with the general role of public opinion. When it comes to meeting the problem, the administration is so loath to curtail big labor and big industry that inflation—while somewhat reduced—still goes galloping forward.

Even in foreign policy, the President identifies with popular causes but avoids settling the hard issues. Thus, in line with prevailing opinion, he abjured his disheartened anti-Communism to visit Mao in China and Brezhnev in the Soviet Union.

But in describing the results of these visits, Mr. Nixon still takes the high-flown ideological track. He talks of a "generation of peace" and other apocalyptic stuff.

War Goes On

When it comes to concrete benefits, however, the war in Vietnam goes on. So does the arms race. And behind both those running sores, there's Mr. Nixon's unwillingness to compromise with his nationalistic pride, with "being first."

What all this says to me is that the timeworn debate about Mr. Nixon is a false one. The real issue is not whether he is an opportunist or a true believer, a trimmer or an ideologue. The basic fact is that he is a juggler of creeds, a man of principle who is constantly shifting his principles.

He is not a man for grappling with fundamental difficulties—the problem solver. His forte is keeping the game going, avoiding the worst confrontations. That quality made me sympathetic to his candidacy in 1968, but it is a sad commentary that four years later we can expect nothing better.

Letters

Fables

Regarding James Reston's column, "The Fable of the Elephant" (OCT. 9):
Have you never heard that elephants are afraid of mice?
RENEE HERNANDEZ,
Paris.

Dogs in Paris

I am an airline pilot who has been flying between New York and Paris for the past 26 years. To say I love Paris is an understatement.

I agree with the French Culture Ministry that the buildings of La Défense will ruin one of the world's most beautiful vistas and cities.

While the Culture Ministry worries about the skyline of Paris I wish they would also have a look down at the unsightly sidewalks dotted, all too plentifully, with the droppings of dogs which Parisians have in abundance.

To have these revolting sidewalks spoils everything and gives tourists, which I haul over by the thousands every summer, a

terrible impression of Paris. They often tell me it's a dirty city and I'm certain the dirtiness they speak of is on the sidewalks.
R.N. BUCK,
Moretown, Vt.

Metro Priorities

Your (OCT. 9) picture of the Paris Métro advertising train was horrifying. This must be some new record in confused priorities. Presumably (and not surprisingly) advertising revenue exceeds that from passenger traffic. But advertising revenue could be increased by covering the vehicles with posters without interfering with their passenger accommodation. (Given London has started doing this with its famous red double-deckers.) The Paris Métro is among the world's best passenger transport systems and any occupation of its track and facilities by a profit-making gimmick that cannot carry passengers is an abuse of that system and an affront to the public it is committed to serve.
G.R. NICOLL,
Le Vésinet, France.

In Mexican Jails

Busted Americans

By Laurence Stern and Marlies Simons

MEXICO CITY.—David Ingalls, 27, of Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., runs 4 miles a day, performs yoga, reads voraciously and writes. He has been following this regimen since entering Acapulco jail one year and three months ago for possession of two bags of peyote he bought at a public market in Guadalajara.

Ingalls is serving out a three-year sentence awarded him in a proceeding that he does not seem to consider exemplary justice. "It was a Mexican trial," he explained, his eyes blazing. "Do you have any idea of what a Mexican criminal proceeding is like?"

He is a 100 percent white Anglo-Saxon prototype of the American counterculture: a veteran of Columbia University '68 where he majored in philosophy, with headband and dark hair that cascaded into a shaggy, Zapata mustache and beard.

Steady Burn

He is lean and hard-muscled from the month of self-inflicted exercise. And there is the steady burn in his eyes and voice of a man who feels he has been given a raw deal but is measuring off each wasted day of his life in Acapulco jail determined to keep his head together.

Ingalls is one of the more than 300 Americans, many of them in their twenties, from middle-class homes and college backgrounds, who have become involuntary expatriates in Mexican jail cells on drug sentences that run as high as seven or eight years. Many spend seven or eight months in bewildered confinement awaiting trial.

The Mexican prisons open up impartially to the serious hustler who may be caught with several hundred pounds of marijuana and to the vacationing couple smoking a joint and watching the sunset at Pto. de la Cuesta Beach just outside Acapulco.

In American prisoners' eyes the Mexican penal system is a nightmare of alien ambiguities. Arrest, sentencing, trial, appeal, access to honest lawyers, U.S. consular protection are all remote and cloudy concepts once the door clangs shut and the ritual of prison life begins.

"The day is past when you can call the embassy and have the consul get you out of jail," said one U.S. official. "Once an American is arrested he becomes subject to Mexican law and the Mexican legal and judicial system. The United States can provide only limited services."

The one thing that is unambiguous and universally recognized in the world of the Mexican prison is the system of *merced*—the little bite, the bribe. "If you have money, you can make it," said one prisoner. "If you don't, you rot."

Ingalls was told that he could win his release by the payment of a \$2,500 fine. But he doesn't have the money and his parents have been sending as much as they could spare.

Asperity

Barbara Smith, who was formerly the American vice-consul responsible for keeping an eye on the Americans in Hermosillo jail, spoke with some asperity of the legal assistance provided the prisoners.

"The consulate provides the prisoners with a list of local lawyers," she said. "Any lawyer who wants to can be put on the list, but I'd like to see that list cleared up. Some of these lawyers, I am very well aware, are in it for the money only. They could not care less what happens to the prisoners. Many of them pay \$2,000 to \$3,000. And this is not a bribe for getting off; it is money for doing almost nothing."

"And they keep the prisoners in tow with promises. Last year we had about 100 Americans here and you can imagine what good business that was. One of the lawyers even charged \$5,000 in one case—and unfortunately he got it."

Hermosillo jail, built shortly after the turn of the century, has the biggest share of the American catch. It is a gray granite fortress in a parched landscape of rock and desert that sits astride the international highway to the United States.

According to U.S. Embassy counts there are about 50 Americans doing time in Hermosillo on drug charges and an additional 18 in the jail for such assorted crimes as smuggling, car theft or murder.

Cluster Together

The Americans cluster together protectively, appeal for help from the visiting consul and draft letters to the outside world.

"Dear Sir," said one typical letter to the American Embassy in Mexico City. "I hope in this letter

I can convey some of the feelings of frustration and despair which I experience in this jail. "We are constantly witness the shooting of heroin and drugs, intercourse between fights, knives, beatings, similar totally degrading offenses, and of course tons boredom and sickness."

"Think harsh a view of Mexican prison conditions is not altogether shared by other Americans," complained Hermosillo and Acapulco favorably with American embassies.

"I've served time in Acapulco and the Americans," said one of the Americans, "me a Mexican jail anytime, a humane system. They strip you of your person, don't make you wear uniform. You have a name, not a number. You are not permanently labeled by sadistic guards and is no forced homosexuality. I don't get a knife at Acapulco like you do in Acapulco, I don't want to make it any guy."

Roberto Maitoreno, a tall, tanned Mexican cowboy who was jailed for stealing cattle, insisted "was really mine way." He is *El Presidente*, the of the Hermosillo cellblock, most of the Americans are fined.

"We got on fine with the Americans here," says Maitoreno. They do more exercise than the Mexicans. They do weightlifting and basketball. The gringos are the most nervous at first the ones that have been in jail at least that's the way friends explain it. In the beginning they were scared of themselves, but after a while they calm down and are as well behaved as the other Americans."

Sharper View

But prison director Adolfo Mander has a somewhat different view.

"The American prisoners more demanding than the Mexicans," he says. "Special the beginning they are very five, writing to their congress for example. Of course it is because their country is rich powerful that it can solve things. But here they must to Mexican law."

The imprisoned Americans an unrelentingly cynical view Mexican law.

"It's all the same, no matter what club you belong to," Alan. "The criminals are and the police are criminals. can pay people off if you the money. One American had a ton of marijuana in truck got a 3 1/2 year sent and paid his way out. I 2 1/2 years for 500 kilos."

Hermosillo is run by *don* Hernandez and he has a handful guards who do not enter the son. The actual supervision of the jail, which was built for but holds 700, is done by prisoners. The cellblocks ruled by *El Presidente* Maitoreno who enforces a to but, as some Americans in tolerable code of behavior fellow inmates.

"This prison is like a Mexican village, where people their housekeeping, cooking, buying, selling, loving, hating," says one of Americans. "It is just like outside. If you have money live well. You get your own If you are poor, you make with what you have. I make little money cutting hair and spend it again by having clothes washed in the wash section. For five pesos the wash will wash a couple of shirts a pair of trousers."

Sunday Ritual

On Sunday mornings the ritual of visiting day is announced. The doorkeepers, barking a railroad bar three times on iron entry gate. It is the to the waiting procession of men and women who pour in, carrying children, meat, tortillas, eggs. The main part of the son becomes a large marketplace with hundreds of people mill about, heating tortillas and buying little charcoal stoves, laundry drying overhead, transistor radios blaring.

The dry heat of the Son desert raises the jail temperature to more than 120 degrees. Sundays, and also on Wednesdays, a man is permitted a just visit if he can buy or borrow an empty cell in which to receive his wife, girl friend or where.

And in niches of the padded foreboding wall some of the prisoners carefully tend the image of the Virgin of Guadalupe adorning her with plastic flowers and celebrating her with and soft-burning oil lamps.



UNSAILED—Vacation sailboats lined up on a Bavarian lake, sails down, awaiting next year's winds.

Another Galaxy's Chemistry Similar to That of Milky Way

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI).—Huge clouds of carbon monoxide have been found in a nearby galaxy called M-33. It is the first time such a complex chemical has been discovered beyond our own Milky Way galaxy.

The discovery means that at least one other galaxy is similar to this one and that most, if not all, of the galaxies in the universe contain abundant amounts of the same chemical building blocks.

"This finding indicates that in-

terstellar chemistry is evolving in other galaxies just as it is in the Milky Way," said Philip Schwartz of the Naval Research Laboratory. "It suggests that there's nothing unique about the Milky Way."

Found by a 36-foot-wide radio telescope at Kitt Peak in Arizona, the carbon monoxide clouds suggest that M-33 is undergoing the same turbulent changes as the Milky Way. Scientists suspect that the carbon monoxide is debris left by collisions of more complex chemicals like ammonia and formaldehyde.

Considered Basic

Discovered in abundance throughout the Milky Way, ammonia and formaldehyde are thought by many astronomers to be the basic building blocks of life. Some scientists believe these two chemicals came together to form the earth's atmosphere and its oceans.

In the last two years carbon monoxide has also been found in the Milky Way, and in even more vast volumes than ammonia and formaldehyde. Scientists now think that carbon monoxide makes up 90 percent of the mass of all the chemicals swirling through interstellar space.

The finding that carbon monoxide also exists outside the Milky Way was made a week ago by the naval laboratory's Mr. Schwartz, working with William Wilson and Eugene Epstein of the Aerospace Corp. in Los Angeles.

Using the radio telescope at Kitt Peak, the three men probed eight regions of ionized hydrogen in two nearby galaxies, M-31 and M-33. Both are spiral galaxies in the Northern Hemisphere, full of gas and dust like the Milky Way and located just beyond the Andromeda galaxy about 1.5 million light years from the center of the Milky Way.

One light year is the equal of almost six trillion miles, so that even though M-31 and M-33 are our neighboring galaxies, they are eight million trillion miles from earth.

The Kitt Peak telescope found carbon monoxide in only one of the hydrogen clouds it searched. This turned out to be the largest of the eight clouds.

"This cloud has to be very large if we found it," Mr. Schwartz said. "My own guess is that it's at least as large as the carbon monoxide clouds we've found in our own galaxy, which puts it on the order of 1,000 light years across."

Mr. Schwartz said that he, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Epstein plan to return to Kitt Peak to measure the size of the carbon monoxide cloud and attempt to determine its abundance in relation to the hydrogen that surrounds it.

Conditions Set For Kahane to Get His Passport

TEL AVIV, Oct. 11 (UPI).—A magistrate agreed today to return the passport of the head of the Jewish Defense League, Rabbi Meir Kahane, on three conditions, one being that he must not use it for travel to the United States.

Rabbi Kahane was ordered last Friday to surrender the passport until he was either cleared or charged in the attempt to smuggle weapons abroad for counterattacks against Arab guerrillas. He was released on \$9,500 bail.

The court, on appeal of the passport edict, said Mr. Kahane could have the U.S. document back if he promised to return to Israel by Nov. 15, if he would post a \$24,000 bond, and if he did not use it to go to the United States.

The judge gave the state four days to appeal the decision before its implementation.

Mr. Kahane told the newspaper Maariv recently that he would be going to the United States to recruit the Mafia's help in attacks against the guerrillas. Coming out of jail last Friday, he denied it, saying he wanted to go for a lecture tour.

British Court Convicts Wife Of Spy on Espionage Charge

WINCHESTER, England, Oct. 11 (UPI).—A jury today convicted Mrs. Maureen Bingham, wife of spy David Bingham, of violating the Official Secrets Act.

The jury acquitted Mrs. Bingham of two charges of passing secret information to the staff of the Russian Embassy in London.

Judge Sebago Shaw remanded Mrs. Bingham in custody for medical reports before sentencing her.

Judge Shaw said that Mrs. Bingham's crime carried the same maximum penalty as those committed by her husband, who was sentenced to 21 years in prison for passing naval secrets to the Russians.

But, the judge said, "I want to find a basis for a measurable difference between the sentence on him and the sentence which may be passed on her."

Judge Shaw said that Mrs. Bingham "opened the door to enable her husband to perpetrate acts which were even more wicked and brought disaster not only on him but on her family."

But her crime was lesser in substance than any committed by her husband.

Mrs. Bingham, 35, was arrested shortly after her husband's trial. Authorities suspected that she had leaked Bingham into passing information to the Russians in

hopes of securing enough money to get the family out of debt.

The couple has four children.

During the six-day trial, prosecuting attorneys said that Mrs. Bingham made the first contact with the Russians, while her husband was in a hospital. A neighbor described how she passed messages between her husband and Russian agents.

Mrs. Bingham herself told the court that she went with her husband to several spots south of London where they dropped packages and photographs wrapped in putty. But she said that she believed what was being passed to the Russians was worthless.

Eban Flies to London Under False Identity

LONDON, Oct. 11 (UPI).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban flew to London today under the name of "Mr. Green."

Israeli officials said that Mr. Eban—who was returning from the UN General Assembly meeting in New York—often is listed on flight registers under a pseudonym, as a security precaution. Today he was accompanied by "Mrs. Greer," his wife.

The Ebans are scheduled to fly to Tel Aviv Friday.



DANES ON DOTTED LINE—Queen Margrethe of Denmark signing the treaty of Danish membership in the Common Market yesterday. With her, Premier Anker Joergensen.

Hungary Cuts Russian Lead To Half Point in World Chess

SKOPJE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Hungary tonight cut the Russian lead in the world chess Olympiad here to only half a point—39-38½—at the end of the 14th round.

Tomorrow, in the 15th and last round, the Soviet Union faces Romania, and Hungary plays West Germany. The outcome of these matches will decide the winner of the Olympiad. The Soviet Union is defending the title. The Russian team of former world champions Tigran Petros-

sian and Tassily Smyslov and grand masters Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi gained only two points by drawing all their games against the low-rated Argentines.

"Never So Badly" The nonplaying Russian captain, grand master Paul Keres, said, "I have never seen the Soviet team play so badly."

Hungary won its match against Holland by 2.5-1.5 and is now only half a point behind the Russians in the leading Group A.

At the head of Group B, England leads Israel by half a point, but their adjourned games against the Philippines will be harder to win than the adjourned Israeli games against Norway.

England meets Israel in the final 15th round tomorrow.

Australia seems likely to win Group C, where it leads Finland by two and a half points, with some 14th-round games to be completed tomorrow.

In Group D, France leads Singapore by a point and a half.

Patolichev to U.S. MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (UPI).—Nikolai Patolichev, Minister of Foreign Trade, left for Washington today to attend the second session of the joint Soviet-American commission on trade, the Soviet news agency Tass said.

Shah Continues Talks in Kremlin

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (UPI).—The Shah of Iran and the Kremlin leaders today continued their talks on bilateral and international issues, Tass said.

The two sides informed each other about major lines and prospects of economic development in the Soviet Union and Iran over the next few years," Tass said.

The Shah had barely begun a 12-day official visit yesterday when President Nikolai V. Podgorny disclosed that the two countries will sign a 15-year pact on economic and technical cooperation plus a five-year cultural exchange agreement.

Two Letter-Bombs To U.S. Zionists Fail to Explode

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (UPI).—Two booby-trapped letters were received and opened by two women active in Zionist affairs here, according to a post office spokesman. Neither woman was injured, the official said.

A third bomb was intercepted in Malaysia, police said. Both bombs found in New York bore Malaysian postmarks.

Mrs. Hannah Rosenberg, a leader of Hadassah, the women's Zionist organization in America, received one bomb last Friday. It had been mailed Sept. 30 in Penang, Malaysia. Police said that Mrs. Rosenberg opened the letter-sized air mail envelope, but the bomb did not explode.

Mrs. Rose Halprin, also a Zionist activist, received her letter and opened it yesterday.

Postal inspector Terence Loftus said the letter-bombs were similar to those mailed to Israeli officials here last month from Amsterdam.

Bombs addressed to Israeli officials were found in a half-dozen post offices or Israeli installations in Europe, Canada, South America and New York last month. An Israeli attaché in London was killed when he opened one of the letters.

Some of the letter-bombs contained cards with the name Black September, the Palestinian terrorist organization that claimed responsibility for the killing of 11 Israeli Olympic athletes in Munich last month.

U.K. Reportedly May Trade Turk For Jailed Youth

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP).—Britain is trying to arrange with Turkey the release of schoolboy Timothy Davy, sources reported today.

The bargain could involve an exchange of prisoners—a Turk held in Britain may be sent home in return for Davy, a 15-year-old drug offender.

The sources said Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home has ordered the British ambassador in Ankara, Sir Roderick Barril, to pursue suggestions in Turkey that the authorities there might favor a trade.

They said the Turks apparently want assurances from London that Davy will be subject to the British penal or probationary system on his return.

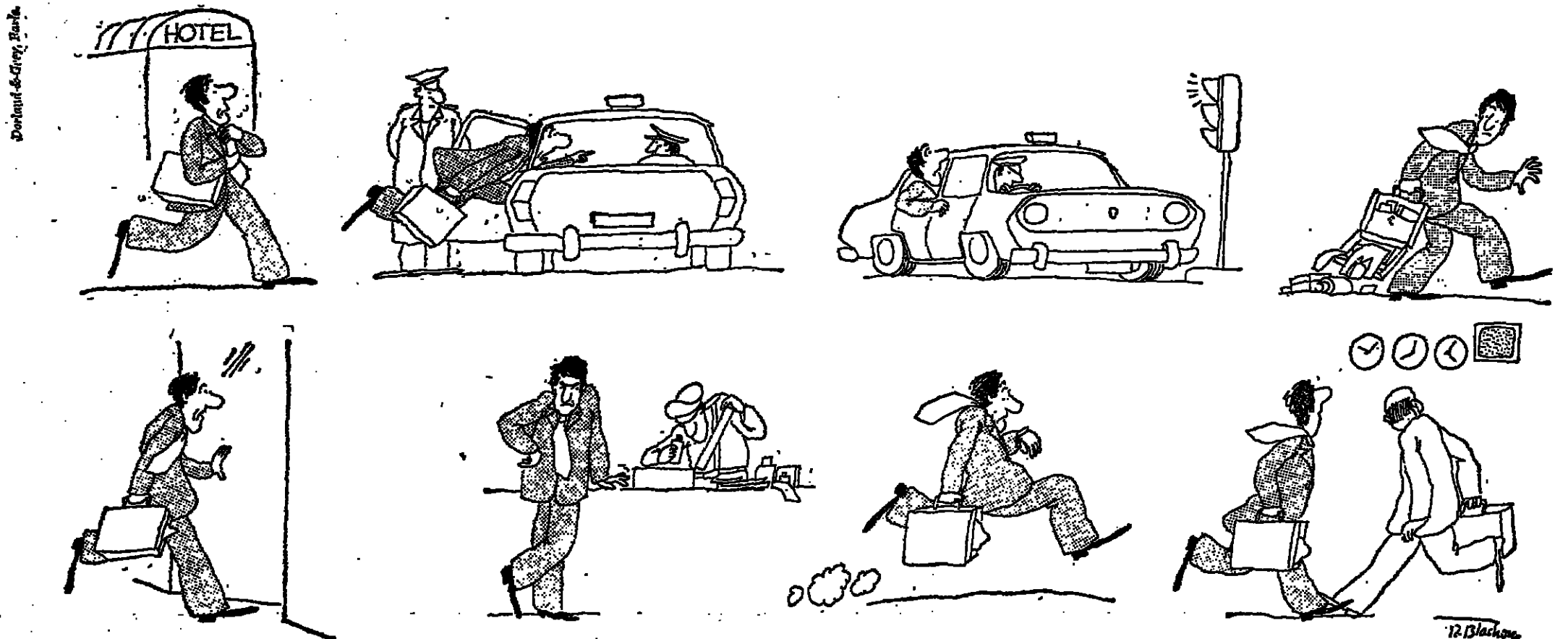
The sources stressed, however, that legal and diplomatic hurdles lie in the way of a settlement of the Davy case, which has aroused considerable controversy in Britain.

The boy was sentenced to six years and three months detention a year ago for dealing in drugs.

The case gained new prominence at the end of last week when Davy escaped from a reform school and was recaptured minutes before he was to cross the border into Syria.

U.S. Envoy to EEC

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—The Senate today approved the nomination of Joseph Greenwald as U.S. representative to the European Economic Community with the rank of ambassador.



A business trip is no joy ride.

Rushing to and from airports; changing time zones, language, currency; putting one problem aside to tackle another. All this is nobody's idea of fun.

If you travel a lot for business, Air France

understands how difficult and enervating your life can be. So we do everything we can to make the part of it you spend with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible.

That means the attention you deserve. Service and

entertainment when you want it. Or the choice to work or rest undisturbed. Maybe it can be summed up best by the *savoir-vivre* that knows the value of a smile.

AIR FRANCE



Air France understands

port Tax If Possible, naka Says

stry Says Surplus
rade Still Growing

YO, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Minister Kakuei Tanaka today may consider imposing an export surcharge if 60-1 measures are needed to Japan's growing trade sur-

for this week Mr. Tanaka put a Finance Ministry proposal for a 10 percent surcharge on exports. Officials are working on an alternative to increase imports in order to reduce the trade surplus, which is at \$4.5 billion a year. While Finance Ministry officials today the trade surplus is increasing again, reflecting an unexpectedly sharp rise in exports.

Mr. Tanaka said the balance of payments for September, which the country is currently compiling, is a large increase in exports of \$2.16 billion in August, which imports also show some \$1.37 billion.

More Than Foreseen
The trade surplus is likely to be more than the \$4.5 billion recorded in the first eight months of this year, officials said.

Exports usually rise in the last quarter for seasonal reasons. The country's trade surplus in 1972 could exceed the \$4.5 billion recorded in the first eight months of this year, officials said.

Mr. Tanaka, who was speaking at a luncheon, said: "There is nothing we need an effective policy for a better balance of payments. If we cannot do this, then we can face it for another currency unit. I will do everything in my power to see that an effective policy is implemented."

Mr. Tanaka said the government is expected to be joined by the cabinet on Friday for increasing imports to \$1.6 billion. One of its most serious provisions is a 20 percent across-the-board cut in imports, which is being opposed by Agriculture Ministry.

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Kakuei Tanaka

small-sized industries would not be able to withstand a second increase in value following the yen's unilateral currency realignment that saw the yen revalued by 16.88 percent.

Mr. Tanaka said the government's plans to solve the balance of payments problem during fiscal 1973 (starting next April) will be decided in December. Study is now being given to certain ideas that have not been publicly mentioned, the prime minister added.

China in Talks
With 3 Firms
From Italy

ROME, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—Italian Foreign Trade Minister Matteo Matteotti said in Peking today that China is holding talks with three major Italian firms on important industrial agreements.

His comments were made available in Italy through the government press service.

The three companies are Eni, Industrie Idrocarburi (ENI), Industrie Pirelli SpA and Fiat SpA.

Chemical Sales
The talks with ENI involve the possible sale of 50 billion lire (\$96 million) worth of fertilizers and other chemicals.

Mr. Matteotti said the Chinese are also holding talks with the Chinese on this plan. Mr. Matteotti said.

He was in Peking for the opening yesterday of the Italian Trade Fair. It is considered a major undertaking by Italian industry to win contracts from China.

China just completed a similar exhibit in Rome, which was widely promoted by the Italian government as a major step toward Italy's winning a large share of the Chinese market.

At European Stock Exchange Parley

Big Role Seen for London Mart in EEC

RUSSELS, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—The City of London is destined to play a role of prime significance in the structure of the new European securities market, the deputy editor of the *Bel-Echo de la Bourse*, Dominique Demail, said today.

Mr. Demail said the market for European securities is a sufficiently liberal spirit and a sufficiently international outlook.

Mr. Demail noted that London has more securities listed and a higher market capitalization than all the other European markets put together.

The London Stock Exchange is sponsoring the conference, being attended by some 350 European bankers, brokers and securities regulators.

London Stock Exchange quotations department head Wilfred Wareham urged the advantages of a self-regulatory system for stock markets with regard to the protection of investors.

Nothing that many European stock exchanges are public institutions subject to Ministry of Finance or Chamber of Commerce supervision, he told the conference that the London and Amsterdam exchanges are wholly or largely free from any government control.

The advantages of a voluntary supervision system are that it is normally operated by people close to the market with expertise. It allows greater flexibility and is less likely to impede legitimate business, he said.

Emphasizing the need for width and depth in a securities market, Mr. Wareham said the supervisory body should ensure the reasonable spread of ownership and marketability of listed securities, and the liquidity of the market.

He also said there was a need to maintain investor confidence by the implementation of a code of conduct and adequate supervision of stock exchange members.

Barre Calls for EEC Gold Freeze

STRAZBOURG, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—Common Market Monetary Commissioner Raymond Barre said today that the gold holdings of EEC central banks should be frozen and not required for settlement of debts incurred under the EEC's snake-in-the-tunnel exchange margins system.

Mr. Barre also minimized, before a meeting of the European Parliament here, the effect on EEC cohesion of the continued floating of the British pound.

He indicated that he, at least, would not press Britain to fix a new exchange rate before it joins the EEC on Jan. 1.

Main Point
Mr. Barre said the essential point, while waiting for Britain to overcome its difficulties, was that the six founding nations of the EEC should safeguard their existing solidarity in all fields.

Since it is unlikely that Britain will overcome all its difficulties by year's end, Mr. Barre's phrasing indicated acceptance that the pound would float into 1973. It is not known whether his views are shared by EEC governments.

A Frenchman, Mr. Barre is expected to leave the commission at the end of this year.

He noted that Italy, too, has an exemption from EEC rules for settling borrowings under the snake-in-the-tunnel accord (to which Denmark yesterday announced its re-entry). The so-

cord calls for settlement of debts in gold, special drawing rights and dollars in the proportion that these assets are held in the debtors' reserves.

Italy protested that it did not want to part with any of its gold at the official \$38-an-ounce price, and was granted the exemption to settle in dollars, as well as to support the lira with dollars, rather than with EEC currencies, as the accord also requires.

Italy has suggested generalizing the exemption by, in effect, removing gold from the settlement process. Mr. Barre picked up this theme in Strasbourg, saying that Italy's exemption should be ended by setting a freeze on the gold holdings of EEC central banks.

This is directly contrary to one of the original aims of the plan, which was to equalize the fraction of gold in the reserves of EEC central banks. However, that was before the market price reached nearly twice the new official price and prior to the serious talk about substantially raising the official price as part of international monetary reform.

A French suggestion to raise the price of gold to intra-EEC dealings got a cool reception from the partners, and has been dropped.

Mr. Barre said that while some changes in the EEC exchange margin rules could be made, there should be no question of actually widening the 2.25 percent margins currently in effect among EEC countries. Nor, he said, could interventions be allowed in dollars to maintain the margins among EEC currencies.

Mr. Barre also said the commission has given up its effort to limit next year's rise in EEC consumer prices to 3.5 percent and now is suggesting a 5 percent target.

He told the parliament that current indications pointed to a 5 percent rise in consumer prices this year and if the rate of acceleration continues the rise will be 7 percent in 1973.

He said the commission will propose a series of anti-inflationary measures to the finance ministers meeting in Luxembourg at the end of this month.

Mr. Barre ruled out formal price controls and said it would be necessary to combine orthodox fiscal and credit policies with other measures in the fields of commercial, agriculture and competition policy to bring a return to stability.

average increase of \$81.30 to cover the same changes and another \$68.30 to cover general "economic" cost increases, such as higher wages.

The hint was contained in a series of questions sent by the commission to the two major manufacturers with requests for price increases now pending before the agency, American Motors and Chrysler Corp.

In the series of questions to American and Chrysler, the Price Commission touched on the following areas: How did the companies account for the extra cost of their recalls? How much will the new plant safety rules cost the companies in 1973 and did the companies offset the cost with any anticipated reduction in premiums for workers' compensation insurance? How much cost savings do the companies expect from "reduced styling changes" of the 1973 cars?

A commission spokesman said the accounting treatment the agency adopts for automobile recalls could affect the size of any price increases granted.

Chrysler has requested an average \$81.32 increase, citing government-required safety and pollution improvements and new government plant safety regulations. American has asked an

ed if a compensation fund were established to protect the public against losses through failure of member firms, he added.

Mr. Wareham said the provision of adequate information about securities is vital for maintaining confidence in the market.

Financial reporting must be the key to the success of any program to harmonize supervision, he added.

Those who are interested in the internationalization of capital markets have for a long time stressed that the absence of any uniformity for harmonization of rules for the disclosure of financial and other material information by listed companies... is a major obstacle to the growth of that internationalization," he said.

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Money Reserves
Drop in Germany

FRANKFURT, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's net central monetary reserves declined about 500 million deutsche marks, to 77.1 billion DM, in the week ended Oct. 7, the Bundesbank reported today.

Net central reserves are the balance of overall reserves minus certain unspecified liabilities on the central bank's balance sheet.

The Bundesbank explained that the 500 million mark fall was due exclusively to a decline in unspecified foreign investments resulting from the redemption of medium-term U.S. debentures.

Gold reserves remained unchanged at 14.7 billion DM, while immediately convertible foreign currency reserves rose 43.6 million DM to 54.23 billion marks.

Share Boost Set

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Imperial Tobacco Group Ltd. said today it will increase its authorized share capital to £225 million from £155 million by the creation of an additional 280 million ordinary shares.

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ed if a compensation fund were established to protect the public against losses through failure of member firms, he added.

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Rise in U.S. Interest Rates Not a Concern, Aide Says

DALLAS, Oct. 11 (WP).—The deputy secretary of the Treasury said yesterday that rising short-term interest rates are a natural product of an improving economy and said the administration is not concerned about them.

Charles Walker told a press conference at the American Bankers Association meeting here that he did not mean to imply that the administration was giving bankers a "green light, yellow light or any kind of light" to raise interest rates.

"I hope this industry would keep the interest structure just as low as it can be," he said.

(Today, Herbert Stein, President Nixon's chief economic adviser, said the administration is "concerned about the possibility that interest rates might rise beyond the requirements of current market conditions and tend to check the healthy economic expansion that is under way." Reuters reported.

Mr. Stein said he was clarifying remarks he made on Monday about interest rates. He said that he had been quoted as saying "the White House isn't worrying about the recent rise in interest rates. In fact, I did not say we are not worrying—it's the White House's business to worry."

The so-called prime rate, which banks charge their best customers for a loan—has risen to 5.75 percent recently and many bankers feel a 6 percent prime rate is imminent.

Mr. Walker said, however, that he is concerned that long-term rates are too high. "I think they should come down and they might well come down," he said.

buying of equipment had increased over the 1971 period and this had "contributed significantly" to the rise in income.

He added that rental and service income rose 9.1 percent in the first nine months, and noted that this "is a better measure of the progress of the business."

Despite the report, IBM continued to fall on the New York Stock Exchange today following its drop of 8 1/2 to 93 1/2 yesterday.

Brokers appeared to be mystified by the plunge, although some suggested that it may be due to litigation over a pending antitrust suit by the Justice Department.

Today, IBM slipped a further 3 1/4, to 90 3/4.

IBM chairman T. Vincent Learson commented that the outright

probably become part of Kraftwerk Union, Siemens' 50-50 joint venture with AEG-Telefunken, a Siemens spokesman says. Babcock adds it will now be able to concentrate more on making components for atomic reactors. Kraftwerk Union is mainly concerned with planning complete installations.

Polish Firm Joins Japan Company

Agropol Ltd., a Japanese trading firm, says that Agros, a Polish government-owned trading company, will obtain a 50 percent interest in the Japanese firm increases its capital this month to 15 million yen from 1.5 million yen. It will be the first capital participation by the Polish government in a Japanese firm. Officials say the move is designed to promote Japan's imports of agricultural produce and foodstuffs from Poland. Agropol was established in 1971 to import Polish products, mainly agricultural produce, under a sales agent contract with Agros.

National Can Expects Profit Upturn

National Can expects to report improved sales and earnings for the third quarter and nine months, Frank W. Considine, president, reports. He says sales for the third quarter rose about 6 percent from the \$131.6 million reported a year earlier, while earnings were estimated to be slightly above the year-ago \$6 million, or 78 cents a share. Nine-month sales rose about 10 percent from the \$332.8 million a year ago.

Matsushita to List Shares in Europe

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., of Japan, is preparing to list its shares on European stock exchanges, except the London exchange. Officials say Matsushita expects listings at Amsterdam and Frankfurt next April at the earliest, and on the Paris Stock Exchange by the end of 1973.

Siemens Buys Interatom Shares

Deutsche Babcock and Wilcox reports Siemens has bought Babcock's 25 percent stake in Interatom (International Atomreaktorbau), which is now a fully-owned Siemens subsidiary. Interatom, capitalized at 17.5 million deutsche marks, will

fin's ministers and who, after a long eclipse, came out of virtual retirement last year to help carry the Soviet Union into the computer era.

Authority Needed
As the first deputy chairman of the government's prestigious State Committee for Science and Technology, Mr. Zhmerin, a vigorous, silver-haired man of professional bearing, is endowed with considerable authority. He will probably need every bit of it in his task.

For one thing, he will be dealing with a seemingly totally disorganized computer industry scattered among half a dozen ministries, each concerned with one particular aspect of the program and having few, if any, links with other agencies.

The computers themselves, just barely entering the era of advanced, so-called third-generation machines reached eight years ago in the United States, are being manufactured by the Ministry of the Radio Industry, one of the secretive, defense-oriented branches of the government.

One of the most troublesome problems in the Soviet computer industry has been the failure to supply the software required by computer users.

The software for a single computer, such as the Minsk 22, one of the Soviet Union's most advanced second-generation machines, includes 225,000 commands needed by programmers to communicate with the computer and as many as 175 instruction manuals.

Prices Drop Broadly on Wall Street

Investors Are Worried
About Interest Rates

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (NYT).—Glamour issues led New York Stock Exchange prices lower today as Wall Street waited in vain for an announcement of progress in the Vietnam peace negotiations at Paris.

It was a market that turned its attention instead to the domestic negatives, including conjecture over a possible credit squeeze in 1973.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 5.42 to 946.42 without any semblance of a rally.

Big losers on the active list were headed by Horizon Corp., the volume leader, down 6 to 13 7/8. International Business Machines, making a rare appearance on the active roster, dropped 3 1/4 to 390 3/4 after selling as low as 384. Control Data sank 4 7/8 to 65 1/2.

Horizon, which traded earlier this year at a high of 44 1/4, was depressed sharply by company indications that sales for the current quarter might run 15 to 20 percent below year-earlier levels and that quarterly profits may be "more significantly affected."

As a result, Horizon saw its share price sliced by 30 percent in a matter of hours. It became the latest of what Wall Streeters call "air-pocketed stocks," those issues that plummet on adverse news. In recent weeks, sudden drops have occurred in Honeywell, American Air Filter, ARA Services and Curtiss-Wright among others.

The action of IBM exerted something of a drag upon the glamour sector. It is the most popular of all institutional stocks and its shares carry a greater market value than any other listed issue.

EG&G fell 1 1/8 to 16 3/4 despite the company's report that nine-month net income rose to 42 cents a share from 35 cents a share a year earlier.

Rite Aid gained 3/8 to 40 1/8. The company said it has a five-year goal of 1,000 stores, each with \$1 million in annual sales.

Crowell Collier was one of the most heavily-traded issues, closing at 11 3/8 off 1/8. Turnover included a block of 303,000 shares at 11 1/2.

A.H. Robins climbed 2 1/8 to 62. The company attributed the rise to a report that a panel of U.S. government consultants reacted favorably to a company drug to combat obesity.

Other point-sized issues included Walt Disney, off 3 7/8 to 167 1/4, Polaroid, 3 to 108 1/8, Xerox, 2 1/2 to 155, Upjohn, 1 1/2 to 122

1972— Stocks and					1971— Stocks and					
Low.	Div.	in \$	Sis. 100s.	Net P/E High Low Last Chge	High.	Low.	Div.	in \$	Sis. 100s.	P/E High Low Last

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Mutual Funds			
3825 Weston	\$ 22	217%	217% - 1/2
1500 White Pass	\$ 12 1/4	12	12 - 1/2
2125 Woodward A	\$ 27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2 - 1/4
Total sales, 1,417,659 shares			

Closing prices on Oct. 11, 1972			MIXES		
YORK (AP) following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")					
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	171 Agnico E	290 290 290 - 5	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			4867 Arco	575 575 575 -	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	6405 Barrick	210 210 210 - 7 1/2	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			2300 Baul	Res 210 210 210 - 5	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	1830 Borden M	425 425 425 - 5	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			1200 Brunswick	290 290 290 -	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	2300 Cam	145 145 145 - 10	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			2300 C Tung	160 152 152 1/2	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	2100 Cassiar	\$ 145 145 145 + 1 1/2	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			1940 Chemalloy	145 145 145 + 2	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	1120 C Marican	148 147 148 + 1	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			1300 C Rambler	186 178 185 + 2	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	100 Concess	175 175 176	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			420 Cus Fields	670 680 680 - 35	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	2900 Craigmont	225 225 225 -	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			2300 D Jackson	225 225 225 -	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	4000 Ecstall Sull	115 115 115 - 3 1/2	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			1900 Fennac	575 575 575 - 3 1/2	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	12850 Galt	105 105 105 - 1 1/2	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			4200 Grandeur	\$ 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	2700 Grubick	325 325 325 -	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			1200 H B	605 605 605 - 1 1/2	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	1600 Int Mogu	115 115 115 1/2	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			1400 Kerr Adg	970 970 970 -	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	2300 Lab Marton	395 395 395 - 1	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			2300 LL Lac	195 195 195 - 1	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	2300 Madeline	195 195 195 - 1	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			1900 Marton	325 325 325 + 1 1/2	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	2700 Newconex	575 575 575 - 5	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			1200 Orchan	470 470 470 -	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	2300 Peour	210 210 210 - 10	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			165 Patino N P	\$ 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	1345 Pine View	575 575 575 + 1 1/2	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			7800 Pines	124 124 124 - 2 1/2	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	6200 Raynack	104 103 103 - 2	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			4650 Sherrin	135 135 135 + 1 1/2	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	1200 Sullivan	225 225 225 - 1 1/2	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			1495 Tack Corp	A 430 480 480	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	3200 Tack Corp	B 440 425 440 + 5	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			3200 Ucler	214 200 214 + 5	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	3400 Uuc	220 201 201 - 9	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")			3400 West Mine	290 290 290 -	
Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	2900 Y Bear	385 385 385 -	
Following closing prices reported by American Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or bought (indicated by "b") or sold (indicated by "s")					
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Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask			

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general manager

Please reply to me personally, and in confidence, describing career details, by the 31st October 1972, P. E. G. Balfour, Chairman, Scottish & Newcastle Breweries Limited, Abbey Brewery, Holyrood Road, Edinburgh. EH8 8YS.

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Les ingénieurs intéressés prennent un premier contact avec G. SCHNEIDER (ss réf. 0134 HT) en envoyant C.V. + photo + appointements.

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PEANUTS

THOMPSON, WHERE ARE YOU?
THOMPSON?
THOMPSON?

TOO LATE!
POOR THOMPSON!

B.C.

I HEAR COLUMBUS HAS A GREAT MUSTACHE.
WHY YOU NINNY! ...COLUMBUS WON'T BE BORN TILL ANOTHER 500,000 YEARS!
500,000 YEARS ...WOW! ...
BY THEN IT SHOULD BE DOWN TO HIS TOES!

L.I.L. ABNER

THASS FO' BEIN' SO PATIENT WIF YORE HUSBIN YO' MAKE US ALL LOOK LIKE NAGS!
NO! ALMOST BRAINED TH' NATIONAL HAZARD WIF THAT ONE!
THASS FO' BEIN' SUCH A NEAT HOUSEWIFE YO' MAKE US ALL LOOK LIKE SLOBS!
ONE INCH CLOSER AN' YOD OF FRACTURED THAT NATIONAL HAZARD'S SKULL!
SIGH!-HATES TO GO HOME NIGHTS TO A NATIONAL HAZARD!

BEE TLE BAILEY

I'M SORRY TO HEAR YOU HAVE AN ULCER, SIR. WHAT DID THE DOCTOR TELL YOU TO DO FOR IT?
DRINK LOTS OF MILK!
CRASH!
AND GET A NEW WINDOW WASHER!

MISS PEACH

IRA, YOU SAID WHEN YOU'RE NICE, PEOPLE STEP ALL OVER YOU. WHEN YOU'RE NOT SO NICE, DO YOU FEEL THEY RESPECT YOU MORE?
YES, THEY RESPECT ME MORE.
THEY TAKE THEIR SHOES OFF FIRST...

BUZZ SAWYER

OH, IT'S YOU, "UNCLE BOB." GLAD YOU CALLED. I'VE WANTED TO THANK YOU FOR THE COAT AND SLACKS.
BUT, SIR, IT DOESN'T SEEM RIGHT TO BE ACCEPTING GIFTS FROM SOMEONE I DON'T KNOW.
TUT, TUT, MY BOY. I'M HELPING NO LESS THAN FIVE WORTHY YOUNG STUDENTS THRU COLLEGE.
PERFECTLY! "Y'KNOW, SIR, A FUNNY THING HAPPENED. SOME CLOTHES I WAS MISSING FROM MY CLOSET HAVE TURNED UP AGAIN."

WIZARD of ID

I BELIEVE THERE ARE NIGHT PEOPLE AND DAY PEOPLE.
--SOME OF US THINK BETTER AT NIGHT, AND OTHERS, DURING THE DAY.
PERSONALLY, I THINK I'M A DAY PERSON.
I'M CONVINCED OF IT.

REX MORGAN M.D.

THERE'S NOTHING I'D LIKE BETTER, KEN-- BUT FIRST WE'D BETTER CHECK WITH DR. MORGAN TO BE SURE YOU CAN LEAVE THE HOSPITAL!
REMEMBER, I'M GIVING YOU A GOLF LESSON TOMORROW!
IF I CAN'T, WILL YOU COME BY AND VISIT ME?
I'LL DO THAT JUST AS SOON AS I'M THROUGH WORK!
AND THANKS FOR A NICE EVENING, JUNE!

POGO

BEEN THINKIN' ON "HAT BEEL"-- THEN DING-CLIPS YOU GOT IT'S PRECISELY A TELEPHONE. NOT A LARSEN CLOCK.
(OPEN YOUR MOUTH) HELLO? YES-- SURE-- OH-- IS THAT SO? WELL--
MAN, THAT'S FIERCE-- BUT I'VE BEEN THAT'S THE WAY THE BANANA FEELS-- "YES, SORRY ABOUT THAT-- GOOD TO HEAR YOUR VOICE-- SO LONG."
WRONG NUMBER.

RIP KIRBY

I TOLD HER TO TAKE HER DIAMOND AND GO AWAY, WAGGERS. OTHERWISE, YON KRUMP MAY STILL TRY TO RECOVER WHEN HE GETS OUT OF HIS PRESENT JAM.
WHY DO YOU THINK WE MIGHT NOT SEE THE COUSIN AGAIN, MR. KIRBY?
WELL, WELL! AND WHAT DO WE HAVE HERE?
I THINK WE GOT A COUPLE OF RADAR'S SERGEANT DOOLEY. CRUENT 'EM IN THE TORCH OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY WITH THIS FIRE EXTINGUISHER!
BUT YON KRUMP IS FAR RICH FREE.

BLONDIE

POLLY WANTS A CRACKER.
WHY DON'T YOU GIVE HIM A CRACKER?
I CAN'T AFFORD IT.
HE WON'T EAT THEM UNLESS THEY HAVE CAVIAR ON THEM!

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

South's skill in dummy-play is demonstrated by the diagramed deal, on which he survived some bad breaks. He opened one no-trump as South with an 18-point maximum, and naturally continued to game when North used Stayman and then bid two no-trump.

A diamond was led, and South captured the queen with the ace. He laid down the club ace, intending to develop that suit, but changed his mind quickly when the king appeared from West. The club suit had now to be reserved for the end-game.

The next lead was a low diamond, a subtle play aimed at cutting the defenders' communications, and when West won with the nine he shifted promptly to a low heart. South decided that West would not be so ready to lead a heart if he held the king, so he played low from dummy and won the ten with the ace. He returned the heart five, allowing West to win with the eight, and ducked again in dummy when West led back the heart jack.

The repeated ducks paid a dividend when East produced the heart king, leaving dummy's queen as a winner. East could not play a club without giving South a trick, so he returned the spade ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

PLAY	BALE	FILES
LEASE	ODIVIR	BOULE
ERST	RIFFLEY	ALLIET
NATIONAL	ENUNEMIS	
LIENIS	WITP	
MACHIAO	ROSSBROW	
PISTON	SHIMDRI	RIART
CLAR	WICHO	LIAN
CLARE	OLISSE	SPIRIT
CRUESUP	FOISTIER	
CAIR	MIARI	
GRILLIE	AMERICAN	
POND	SIORER	BONIE
LAITE	TYLINE	LOITA
SAOS	LEISS	STIEP

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
1.N.T. Pass 2.4 Pass
2.0 Pass 2.N.T. Pass
3.N.T. Pass Pass
West led the diamond six.

BOOKS

MY PRISON
By the Duchess of Medina Sidonia. Harper and Row. 168pp. \$6.95
Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THIS Duchess of Medina Sidonia holds one of the oldest titles in Spain, and judging from the unretouched photograph on the wrapper of her book, she is young and beautiful as well in what one can only call an aristocratic fashion. In 1900 she was sentenced to a year in jail and a fine of 10,000 pesetas (about \$145 then). Her "crime" was leading the people of Palomares in a march on the U.S. Embassy in Madrid. They were protesting that after two U.S. planes had crashed over the Palomares region and accidentally dropped four armed hydrogen bombs, the people of the region could neither farm nor fish for fear of contamination. They demanded that they had been given only token compensation for having their livelihoods taken away, and though she was not of the area the duchess agreed to lead them in the march.

Her progressive views were well known: she had given all but 100 acres of her family lands to the local inhabitants for cooperative farming; and she had a reputation for speaking disparagingly of her fellow aristocrats. When she was divorced, some persons supposed that her political activities had cost her the custody of her three children.

The duchess may not have realized that she was risking prison sentences in leading the protest march. As she points out, the nobility in Spain is generally exempt from prosecution in such cases. In allying herself with "the people" however, she lost her claim to exemption and after long litigation was sentenced to a Madrid prison. Even then, she would have secured a pardon simply by "repenting" her behavior, but her conscience, she says, would not allow this.

After eight months she was released, having shortened her sentence in the tradition of Spanish penal institutions by working off part of it. After her release she wrote a series of highly euphemized articles for a Madrid magazine, describing her experiences in prison, and the magazine was later shut down, ostensibly for having printed a picture of a girl in a bathing suit. (Though the duchess, or her publisher--it is not clear who seems to feel it was her articles that caused the suspension, she tends to contradict this view when she says the magazine also ran a number of pieces on fiscal scandals involving several ministers and high functionaries of the government.)

Following the publication of her articles, which the government could easily have suppressed since they appeared in 11 installments, she was "harassed," as she puts it, for having published in France a novel called "The Shrike." Finally, she was warned that she was about to be arrested again, and decided to escape across the border, after which she wrote an uncensored version of her articles to make up the text of "My Prison."

There is something slightly off-key in that title. The "My" sounds both proprietary and self-dramatizing, and the duchess's book confirms this impression. The warden of her prison may have been almost as much a martyr during her stay there as she was for she bombarded him with petitions, demands for interviews, legal and social threats and her well-developed faculty for disdain. If what she says is true, he was not a very good warden, but neither was he untypical.

The duchess's passion for "the people's" rights does not seem to extend to their persons. At the beginning of "My Prison," she "sneezed" at the idea of sleeping in a dormitory with other women and on another page she refers to the "ordal of direct contact with common criminals." The coffee is unobtainable, the bean soup inedible, the guards cruel enough on occasion to turn off the TV set before 11:30 p.m. One of the men who helps administer the prison is incapable of "laughing properly": her mirth is both unmodulated and unmusical.

It is a curiosity of the Spanish penal code that political prisoners are treated better than the non-political. They are given more liberties, easier jobs, more privacy, various exemptions--all this from a government prohibitive enough to arrest protest marchers. The duchess's "work," which shortened her sentence, was the writing of a historical book on the 18th century. She was allowed to receive from outside, food, clothing, money, a typewriter, a bathhouse and a doctor. It is indicative of her temperament that in writing to her family, she discussed philosophy in such length that the authorities grew suspicious of her letters.

She does describe a number of genuinely deplorable conditions in the prison, but one senses that for many of the other inmates, things were not very different at home. And it is difficult to sympathize with such a woman when she complains that the commissary was closed one very hot day and inmates were unable to buy a refreshing drink of Coca-Cola or beer.

"My Prison" is a bizarre blend of inadvertent humor, amateur sociology and genuine concern for social reform. Its author is simultaneously amusing and admirable. To compare her to some of our own sophisticated social liberals of the same sex is a rather interesting exercise. Especially in the way the duchess has refused to allow her politics to upstage her personality.

Anatole Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

DENNIS THE MENACE

Mr. Wilson was wonderin' why I couldn't have been a girl.... COULD I HAVE BEEN?

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DEEXU
ANAF
CERUDE
LAXYC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: SPITE KETCH EASILY ABACUS
Answer: Night made you cross at the end of a letter--KISSSES

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Alphabet start
5 Panay natives
9 Writer Kingale
13 Conditions of unity
15 Shopper's destination
16 Endless
17 Rival of Lee and Jack
18 W. W. II area
19 Eleonora
20 Plum parts
21 TV remotes
23 Too much in Toulouse
26 Suffer
28 Very, in Vichy
29 F.G.A. player
30 King of Judah
31 Six-pointers
34 Merchant
37 Cold-war specialist
41 Person of principle
42 Time divisions
43 River in Russia
44 Chinese pagoda
45 Every

DOWN

1 Emphasis
2 Straw hat
3 Answer
4 Society gal
5 Japanese aborigine
6 Emcee's offering
7 Communist's offerings
8 Compass point
9 Early courtyards
10 Loser to Gen. Wolfe
11 Isle of Man's waterfowl
12 Understand
14 Tuffs
15 Dogs
22 Ancient port of Rome
24 Smelter's materials
25 Sidewalk game
27 Merit
32 Roman 650
33 Japanese diplomat
35 Chalice veil
36 Subordinate map
37 Frank
38 Descendants of Esau
39 Mitigating
40 Emperor
46 Sartre or Gide, to the French
47 Bing
48 Medieval leagues
50 Anklebone
52 Limit
53 New World
55 Virginia family
57 Suffrage of origin
59 S.A. country
60 Nonexistent
61 Inc. in Inverness

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70
71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92

سورة التاج

Vild Pitch Gives Reds Pennant, 4-3

WICHITAMA, Oct. 11 (UPI).—The Cincinnati Reds clinched National League pennant to-day as they beat the Pittsburgh Pirates 4-3 on a wild pitch with out in the ninth by reliever Moose.

1970, the Reds defeated the Pirates in three straight playoff games. This time it was a little better.

The Reds had to give games, their satisfaction had to be because they beat the ace Pittsburgh's bullpen, Dave Little, and they had to pick up the floor to do it. The Reds trailed 3-2 going into the ninth and Pittsburgh man-

Playoff Schedule

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Tigers (East) vs. Oakland A's
Friday at Detroit.

Bill Virdon, looking to lock up, brought the season's end to start the inning. John Bench hit a 1-and-2 deep into the right field, more than 400 feet from the plate.

A crowd of 41,887, which has been larger were it for rain showers that delayed the start of the contest an hour and 28 minutes, went wild when the mobbed coming back to Reds dugout. Paper and debris were thrown from the stands and it was some time before the game could be resumed.

Working carefully, Sparky Anderson, the Reds' manager, then sent up utility man Hal McRae to swing for relief pitcher Clay Carroll, who turned out to be the winner.

Working carefully, Moore ran the count to 1-and-1 before uncorking a pitch that bounced in front of



ROLLING SLIDE—Roberto Clemente of the Pirates tries to take out shortstop Darrell Chaney of the Reds at second. The throw to first was too late for the double play.

right fielder on a fly to deep right. Foster took third and Moose looked as if he might get the Pirates out of the jam when the get Darrell Chaney to pop to Gene Alley in short left.

Working carefully, Sparky Anderson, the Reds' manager, then sent up utility man Hal McRae to swing for relief pitcher Clay Carroll, who turned out to be the winner.

Working carefully, Moore ran the count to 1-and-1 before uncorking a pitch that bounced in front of

catcher Manny Sanguillen and then far over his head.

Foster scored easily with the winning run, as Moose turned and walked to the Pirates' dugout. Lefty Don Gullett started for the Reds and never survived the fourth inning. Steve Blass, the Pirates' starter, went 7 1/3 innings before bowing out for southpaw Ramon Hernandez when the Reds had the potential tying run on second base.

Sanguillen opened the second inning with a single to left, touch-

ing off a two-run rally for the Pirates.

Richie Hebner's double sent Sanguillen to third, and the Pittsburgh catcher scored when Chaney failed to cover second and let the outfield relay get past him. Hebner raced to third on the error shortstop and came home on Dave Cash's single to center.

Greeted by Single

Gullett got past the third without any more trouble, but back-to-back singles by Sanguillen and Hebner kept him in the fourth and brought in Pedro Boron, who was greeted by Cash's run-scoring single.

The Reds picked at Blass for a run in the third on Chaney's single, a sacrifice and a freak-bounce by Pete Rose, the ball squirming over Willie Stargell's glove as he got set to grab it.

That run narrowed Pittsburgh's margin to 3-1 and after the Pirates added their third run in the fourth, Geronimo's homer drew the Reds within a run again at 3-2.

The Reds, who now meet the winner of the American League playoff in the World Series, starting Saturday, accumulated seven hits off four Pirates pitchers. The Pirates were seeking their second straight National League pennant.

Angels Fire Manager

ANAHEIM, Calif., Oct. 11 (UPI).—The California Angels fired manager Del Rice today and replaced him with a former college coach, Bobby Winkles.

Winkles, 42, joined the Angels as a coach early this year after a successful career as coach at Arizona State, where he won three national championships.

General manager Harry Dalton announced the changes.

The Rice was signed to a one-year contract at an undisclosed salary and Dalton said Rice could remain in the Angel organization if he wishes. Rice was not present.

Winkles never played baseball in the majors. An infielder, he spent five years in the Chicago White Sox organization.

There were three switches on defense. Brig Owens, Bill Brundage and Myron Foltos replacing, respectively, Rich Pettibone, Marlin Sisk and Harold McLinton.

"I don't believe in changes," said Allen, "I believe in a set lineup."

Has anyone spotted a trend lately?

Calvin Hill threw a pass 36 yards to Ron Sellers, the wide receiver who went on to score as Dallas edged Pittsburgh, 18-13.

O.J. Simpson completed two of three passes in Buffalo's 28-14 rout of New England and Leroy Kelly's wobbly pass missed for losing Cleveland.

Enter Dowling

The trend may be for running backs like the above trio to fake a sweep, bringing up the corner back quickly, and then throw a pass as a means of attacking the zone defense. "Sellers faked a block and went deep," said Hill, a quarterback here at prep school. "He was so far open I was scared to throw him."

There is nothing new about the halfback pass but it has been only an occasional weapon. Neither Hill nor Kelly had tried one in three seasons and Simpson completed his first as a pro this season.

Brian Dowling, Hill's teammate at Yale, got into his first pro game as a quarterback replacement for Jim Plunkett and engineered a scoring drive for New England. Dowling scored the touchdown. Another Ivy League, Ed Marinaro, saw his first extended action for the Vikings and caught two key passes in a touchdown drive.

Acupuncture therapy apparently worked for Roman Gabriel who passed for 236 yards as the Los Angeles Rams crushed the San Francisco 49ers, 31-7. Bob Thomas, the rookie running back, teamed with Willie Ellison to gain 177 yards.

Masters are so desperate with the Colts that they had 39-year-old John Unitas running a quarterback play. "I haven't done that since Norm Van Brocklin was coaching the Vikings," said Unitas who was squashed by San Diego's Lionel Aldridge on the play.

Tigers Tie Series, 4-3, In the 10th

Rally for 3 Runs To Defeat A's

DETROIT, Oct. 11 (AP).—Jim Northrup's 10th-inning single capped a three-run Detroit comeback that carried the Tigers to a 4-3 victory over the Oakland A's today and tied the American League baseball playoffs at two games apiece. The final game of the best-of-five series will be played here tomorrow.

Northrup's hit set off a wild demonstration. Fans streamed onto the field as the Tigers mobbed their veteran outfielder, who drilled the winning hit over right fielder Matty Alou's head.

Detroit had fallen behind 3-1 and the A's, who won the first two games in this series, were just three outs away from a World Series berth.

They got none of those outs. Dick McAuliffe opened Detroit's last inning with a single to right and Al Kaline followed with a single to left, sending McAuliffe to second.

Joe Horlen came in to relieve Bob Locker, who had started the inning on the mound for the A's. Horlen wild-pitched the runners along and pinch hitter Gates Brown drew a walk, loading the bases.

With the crowd of 37,515 roaring, Bill Freehan grounded to third baseman Sal Bando, who was ready to concede the run to try for the double play. He threw to second.

Gene Tenace, ordinarily a catcher but playing the infield in manager Dick Williams' rotating procession of second basemen, dropped the ball and everybody was safe.

McAuliffe scored on the play, making it 3-2, and Dave Hamilton relieved for the A's—the 30th player used by Williams, matching the number he employed in Tuesday's third game.

Norm Cash ran the count out to 3-2 and then walked, forcing home Kaline with the tying run and leaving the bases still loaded with none out.

Northrup was next and with the infield and outfield drawn in, he hit a drive that Alou never had a chance on.

The A's walked off silently. This was a game they thought they would win.

They had snapped a 1-1 tie with two runs in the top of the 10th in a rally touched off by pinch-hitter Gonzalo Marquez's sing.

Marquez scored the tie-breaking run as Alou doubled off the left-field wall. The play at the plate almost caught the rookie but Freehan was unable to handle the ball and the run scored.

Next, Ted Kubiak singled to right, scoring a run that the A's thought certainly would clinch it.

It didn't.

Lofted the Starter

The game began as a pitcher's duel with Catfish Hunter of the A's and Mickey Lolich of the Tigers matching wits.

McAuliffe gave the Tigers the lead with a third-inning home run that ticked the 10-foot second deck overhang in right center-field as Alou and Reggie Jackson waited for the ball to come down.

Lolich made that run stand up until the seventh when Mike Epstein hit a line-drive homer into the second deck in right field.

The Tigers tried to win it for Lolich in both the eighth and ninth innings, but fell short both times.

Detroit had runners at first and third with one out in the eighth when Freehan missed a squeeze bunt and McAuliffe was trapped off third base, cutting short that rally.

In the ninth, Tony Taylor doubled with two out. After Annette Rodriguez walked, Willie Horton batted for Lolich but flied out to end the threat and sent the game into extra innings.

In the decisive game tomorrow, Blue Moon Odom, who shut out the Tigers on Sunday, will start for the A's against Woodie Fryman. Williams, the A's manager, was not conceding the pennant to the Tigers, but he said, "They're in the driver's seat all the way."

Key Play Analyzed

Discussing the game afterward, Williams turned to a key play, the grounder to Bando on which he tried for the double play.

The manager said he thought the third baseman should have thrown home, but Bando explained why he went the other way.

"If the ball was hit at me or hard, I was going home," the A's captain said. "But the ball was hit to my left and slow. The winning run was going to second and I just wanted to get him. Considering it was Gene Tenace, it was a bad throw. To a regular second baseman, it's a good throw."

Tenace was an infielder when he first started playing professional baseball but he was converted into a catcher before reaching the majors. He moved to second base today in the seventh inning, but played there only once before during this season.

"I know the fundamentals of the position, but that's the type of position where you act on instinct. The throw was about knee-high and a little away, which made it difficult for me. I had the ball in my glove when he hit me and I dropped it."

For Rick Barry: Another Season, Another Town

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11 (UPI).—Faced with the prospect of giving up a financially lucrative career while his legal basketball status was determined by the courts, Rick Barry has officially left the New York Nets and rejoined his original pro team.

Barry, who has played for teams in four cities in seven years while being traded only once, became a Golden State Warrior—in the National Basketball Association—after gaining his release from commitments with the Nets—in the American Basketball Association—and winning a longer period of tenure with the Warriors.

The Nets' star for the last two seasons, Barry will receive \$218,000 to play for the Warriors this season. If he had decided to fight the federal court decision that said he had to honor the three years he has left on a contract with the Warriors, he said he would have lost "well in excess of \$100,000" in New York in television, radio and various business deals while not playing basketball.

"I felt I had commitments both to Franklin Nield and the Warriors, also to the Nets, and Roy Boe," Barry explained, referring to the club's owners.

Another Big Reason

"When I found out that the appeal was not going to be heard for quite a long time, I felt that it was not right that they would ask me to possibly give up my career to try and take this to its full legal course. Also, I missed playing basketball. I wanted to get back to playing."

At the age of 38, Barry is the only player ever to lead the two pro basketball leagues in scoring, as well as being the most-traveled superstar in the game.

"He sleeps with one eye open," says the Nets' Cougars ended training.

Barry's pro travels began in 1965, when the San Francisco Warriors, a club at the bottom of the NBA, drafted him. With an average of 25.7 points a game he was the rookie of the year, a goal-directed player whose pure shooting ability was the equal of anyone in the game.

Meanwhile, the American Basketball Association, a rival to the established NBA, wanted a superstar to build its image. Its choice? The 6-foot-7 1/2-inch Barry. But he still was under a one-year option to San Francisco.

So he sat out the year and in 1968 moved to the Oakland Oaks, who were coached by his father-in-law, Bruce Hale. That season he led the ABA in scoring.

His five-year contract with the Oaks should have made him a happy man—\$75,000 a year, 15 percent ownership of the team, 5 percent of the gate receipts over \$600,000. But a Washington businessman bought the Oaks and wanted to move the club to the nation's capital.

Reverse Jump

Barry didn't want to go, jumped back to the Warriors and signed a five-year deal for \$1 million. The courts, however, ordered him to Washington. In 1970, the Washington club was shifted to Virginia.

Barry-watchers say it was a plan to get a larger contract with the Warriors. He said he didn't want to leave New York, where his speaking fee was a minimum of \$500 and where he had become a sports announcer. But he's back in the Bay Area, now presumably for more money than he's ever received.



Rick Barry

"There's no way I'm going to bring up my kids in Virginia," said Barry, who thus alienated an entire state. His constant harping about the quality of life in the South, which intimates saw as a studied move to get him out of playing there, finally worked. Virginia sold him to the Nets, where he played the last two seasons at about \$165,000 a year.

"I've never broken a contract," Barry insisted during his two stellar seasons with the Nets. "People misunderstand what has happened." But when the Warriors' owner went to court again to get Barry to honor the five-year deal signed in 1970, Barry was finding he had to stay in New York.

Barry-watchers say it was a plan to get a larger contract with the Warriors. He said he didn't want to leave New York, where his speaking fee was a minimum of \$500 and where he had become a sports announcer. But he's back in the Bay Area, now presumably for more money than he's ever received.

Merckx, Swerts Team to Capture Cycling in Italy

BRESCIA, Italy, Oct. 11 (UPI).—Belgium's Eddy Merckx, the world's greatest bicycle racer, teamed up with countryman Roger Swerts today to win the 31st Baracchi Trophy cycling race.

The Belgians, pedaling through rain in the plains of northern Italy, covered the 67.6 miles from Bergamo to Brescia in two hours 15 minutes and 4.6 seconds at an average speed of 30.019 miles an hour.

Two Italians, Felice Gimondi and Davide Boifava, were second in 2:17:37.8, followed by two Swedish brothers, Gösta and Thomas Pettersson, in 2:17:38.4.

Old Rittor of Denmark and Joseph Fuchs of Switzerland took fourth place in 2:18:07.2.

WHA Releases 2 Swedish Stars

HIBBING, Minn., Oct. 11 (UPI).—The Chicago Cougars of the World Hockey Association yesterday released Swedish hockey star Ulf Sterner and his countryman, Bennie Andersson. A club spokesman said both broke training camp rules several times.

Sterner, 31, the first European in the National Hockey League when he skated for the New York Rangers in the mid-1960s, was a center and the most valuable player on the Swedish team in the recent Team Canada series.

Neither Sterner nor Andersson had agreed to contract terms with the Cougars. They were released from the team hours before the coach, Lou Carnesecca.

Bulls Overcome 76ers, 95-89, As NBA Opens Its Season

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Kennedy McIninch and Bobby Weiss sparked a fourth-quarter rally that gave the Chicago Bulls a 95-89 victory over the Philadelphia 76ers last night as the National Basketball Association opened its season.

The two reserves connected for 21 points in the final quarter.

Hawks 129, Braves 109

Pete Maravich scored 34 points and Lou Hudson added 32 to pace Atlanta to a 129-109 victory over Buffalo. Center Walt Bellamy added 20 points for the Hawks. Dick Garrett led Buffalo with 25 while rookie Bob McAdoo added 20.

Bulls 182, Cavaliers 90

Ralph Rindall, who made only 42 points in the final quarter.

Knicks 113, SuperSonics 89

Bill Bradley scored 36 points and Dave DeBusschere added 18 as New York routed Seattle, 113-89. A pair of former American Basketball Association stars led Seattle as John Brisker scored 16 points and Jim McDaniel 14.

NBA Results

New York 113, Seattle 89 (Bradley 36, DeBusschere 18; Brisker 16, McDaniel 14).

Atlanta 129, Braves 109 (Maravich 34, Hudson 32; Garrett 25, McAdoo 20). Chicago 95, Philadelphia 89 (Walker 24, Weiss 17; Carter 22, Block 18).

Baltimore 102, Cleveland 90 (Rindall 25, Chandler 24; Johnson 24, Carr 24).

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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Coach of NFL Redskins Up to New Tricks

by William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (UPI).—The Washington Redskins' coach, Bill Allen, has again befuddled analysts. Why did the Washington coach choose Sunday's game against the lowly Eagles as an occasion to lift loyal Bill Allen in favor of rusty Sonny Jurgensen, whose interest had waned enough for him to be sent two weeks ago for alleged drunken driving?

Klimer had thrown three touchdowns in the game before. Yes, he had missed seven of his eight passes as the Redskins typically lost, 24-23, to New England. A year ago, the Eagles tied the Redskins in a tough game and Allen, with his intense dislike at not winning, was worried.

Allen feared a slump coming for over-the-hill gang which had lost 11 of its last 18 games, all Klimer at quarterback. "If I don't win this one, it could be our season," said Allen, unbelievably referring to the Eagles. After all, it's the boys the Redskins must beat to win the division title.

Allen's defense and some of the fans were demanding more from the stodgy offense. So No. 9, Christian Adolph Jurgensen, 38 years old, in his 15th pro season, was nominated and he helped beat the Eagles, 14-0. He said he was "upright, rusty, scared," and three of his passes were intercepted in the first half.

But his second half was outstanding. He threw three touchdowns in the second half.

The major experiment eliminates shooting one-shot fouts on the first four team fouls in each period. The team that was fouled will get possession of the ball. Also, all players other than the quarterback will be permitted to enter the three-second lane after a free throw leaves the shooter's hands. Previously, players had to wait for the ball to hit the rim or the backboard.

Clarified was a rule change whereby a team inbound the ball in its backcourt must advance it to midcourt before calling a time out.

The Scoreboard

FOOTBALL—In Luxembourg, Italy beat Luxembourg, 4-0, in a World Cup preliminary round match. In Sweden, East Germany beat Finland, 9-0, in a World Cup qualifier. The teams were in a soccer draw.

Baseball—In the World Series, the Los Angeles Dodgers defeated the New York Yankees, 4-3, in the seventh inning. The Dodgers' Tommy Seaver pitched a complete game, allowing only one run on four hits and two walks. The Yankees' Steve Carlton pitched a complete game, allowing only one run on four hits and two walks.

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Coach of NFL Redskins Up to New Tricks

by William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (UPI).—The Washington Redskins' coach, Bill Allen, has again befuddled analysts. Why did the Washington coach choose Sunday's game against the lowly Eagles as an occasion to lift loyal Bill Allen in favor of rusty Sonny Jurgensen, whose interest had waned enough for him to be sent two weeks ago for alleged drunken driving?

Klimer had thrown three touchdowns in the game before. Yes, he had missed seven of his eight passes as the Redskins typically lost, 24-23, to New England. A year ago, the Eagles tied the Redskins in a tough game and Allen, with his intense dislike at not winning, was worried.

Allen feared a slump coming for over-the-hill gang which had lost 11 of its last 18 games, all Klimer at quarterback. "If I don't win this one, it could be our season," said Allen, unbelievably referring to the Eagles. After all, it's the boys the Redskins must beat to win the division title.

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Art Buchwald

Marriage and the GNP

WASHINGTON—For the first time, it has been conclusively proven that the United States loses 24 million man-hours of work each week due to fights between husbands and wives.

Professor Heinrich Applebaum, of the Institute for Advanced Marital Development, has just completed a study on marriage disputes and their effect on the gross national product.



Buchwald

"My study," Prof. Applebaum told me, "indicates that production is affected even more by domestic fights than alcoholism."

"How can that be?" "For some reason, which we still have not been able to determine, the American wife prefers to start all fights with her husband at bedtime. These fights, which last on the average of two or three hours, prevent the man from getting any sleep. The next day he is completely useless at his job, causing accidents, grave errors in bookkeeping and making horrible decisions in a groggy state of mind."

"That's serious," I admitted. "We suspected it all along," Applebaum said. "But now we have the data to back it up. This is a case history of a typical American couple in Detroit whom we followed through from dinner-time one evening to lunch the next day."

"Saxby came home at 6 p.m., had a dry martini, watched the evening news and then shared a delicious dinner with his wife and three children. After dinner he took a bath, read the evening paper and watched the Dean Martin show. The wife did the dishes, called her mother, took her bath and read a chapter of 'The Godfather'."

"At exactly eleven-thirty the Saxbys turned off the light."

"Mr. Saxby said, 'Good night, dear. I have an early meeting tomorrow with some subcontractors to discuss a very important matter.'"

"Mrs. Saxby said, 'Good night, dear.'"

"Five minutes later Mrs. Saxby asked, 'Why don't you ever talk to me?'" "Saxby, who was just dozing off, responded, 'huh?'" "You never talk to me anymore. You have an awful lot to say to your friends, but you don't have anything to say to me."

"I talk to you," Saxby said, getting a good grip on his pillow. "We talk all the time."

"But you never say anything. You don't talk to your children, either. As far as we're concerned, you're just a boarder here."

"Saxby rolled over on his stomach. 'You're right. I should talk more to all of you. Good night, dear.'"

"That's typical of you," Mrs. Saxby said, lighting a cigarette. "You think you can just end a discussion by saying 'I'm right. I don't want any more. You won't even talk to me now.'"

"I'd love to talk to you," Saxby said, "but it's midnight and I have this meeting with the subcontractors tomorrow."

"Of course. Your work is so much more important than your home life. Why don't you just move into the office and forget about us?"

"Saxby started punching the pillow. 'Look, I tell you what, why don't I come home early from work tomorrow and we'll discuss it then?'"

"I want to discuss it now. Tomorrow it might not bother me."

Matthew Andrews has not quite decided whether he is a shopkeeper who writes or a writer who keeps a shop, though he is inclined toward the latter view.

Life of a Literary Shopkeeper

PARIS (UPI)—One of the hazards of the writer's trade in Paris no less than elsewhere, is entertaining thirsty friends. The pitfalls multiply if, carried away by epicurean fancies, they insist on cooking dinner for you. Matthew Andrews, meditating aloud on this and other matters in a cafe the morning after a bad case of food poisoning had landed him in a hospital, agreed that tainting shrimp could happen to anybody. But that it should happen to the proprietor of a health-food shop is an oddity he had not yet worked into the existential fabric.

Andrews, for that matter, has not quite decided whether he is a shopkeeper who writes or a writer who keeps a shop, though he inclines toward the latter view. His time is divided almost equally between literature and commerce. Writing is very important to him, but so is commerce. "Coming to the shop after writing all day and selling a dozen eggs is a great experience," he said.

What he meant, he explained, has something to do with the solitary nature of writing. He gets along easily with people and he finds it stimulating to come into daily touch with them across a counter. These are not, of course, ordinary eggs. Aux Abellies d'Or, the shop he runs with his French fiancée, Marie-Christine Loeau, is in an alley-like street, the Rue Royer-Collard, which runs at an angle off the Rue St-Jacques on the Left Bank. The shop, which they bought about a year ago, specializes in honey, but it also deals in health foods. A hole in the wall, like the other shops on the little street, Aux Abellies d'Or is crammed with organically grown fruits and vegetables in addition to tons of honey.

The shop, Andrews says, is "close to

breaking even." Up to now it has been subsidized by the income from his writing. Early this year he published a first novel, "The Black Palace" (Delacorte). He also published this year a book called "The Parents' Guide to Drugs" (Doubleday). The novel got "good reviews" but hasn't sold well; the drugs book—basically a reference work selling parents where to go for help if it becomes necessary—is selling up a storm: five printings of the hardback edition, and a paperback that has just come out.

Andrews wrote, in both cases, from experience: the novel is based on five months he spent in a Mexico City jail

awaiting trial on a marijuana-possession charge (he was acquitted). As the inside flap of "The Parents' Guide to Drugs" makes clear, the author is a former addict. "I tried everything when I was in jail," he said, "but experimentally, rather than from any pressures or compulsion."

It becomes clear in conversation with Andrews that he found being in jail in Mexico a liberating experience. He talks about it almost with nostalgia. The jail is the one in which Trotsky's assassin was imprisoned, and Andrews occupied the hard-core section—the one reserved for drug-charged defendants and accused murderers, all awaiting trial. Although not quite a health resort, the jail apparently operates on progressive lines—"there was no discipline, except what the prisoners themselves provided." The only American inmate, he was treated by his bemused



Matthew Andrews

Mexican companions as "something like a house guest." He would get up around 6 a.m. and "start the day with a Turkish bath." This and other amenities were available to anyone who could pay for them. "I had no money," he said with a rueful grin, "but I had credit. The Mexicans had never heard of an American without money, so my credit was very good."

Classified finally by the court, he was sentenced to the Mexico City Airport by his "acts and with firm courtesy, put on a plane for New York. There, for a while, he was on methadone, to which he was introduced by a doctor friend. When he came off it he got "a small advance" from a publisher and began to write a novel based on the Mexican sojourn.

Andrews, 38, was born in Los Angeles and taken to London, where he lived until he was 5. When his parents' marriage broke up he was taken back to the United States. He grew up in Brooklyn, did some writing for television without success, later wrote screenplays (mainly for unproduced films) in New York and TV scripts in London, the scenario for a musical-comedy film in Madrid.

In the early 1960s he married a Swedish girl whose photograph he had seen on the cover of Look, after he had tracked her down in Sweden. They had two children, a boy and a girl, and were divorced following his Mexican interlude. And now, relaxed and contemplative after a spell in the crucible, he is thinking with equanimity about marriage to Marie-Christine and more books.

"For the first time in my life, I have a working discipline," he said. "I can see two books beyond where I am now. Suddenly I know what I am writing about."

PEOPLE: The Long Love Story Of Tarzan and Jane

Out in Apple Valley, California, Tarzan and Jane have been leading a quiet married life together since 1958. Jane, 32, the oldest living screen Tarzan and the first radio ape man, was the only Tarzan discovered by the character's creator, Edgar Rice Burroughs. Burroughs' daughter, Joan Burroughs, who played Jane on the radio, said she "liked her father's choice and married him." "My name, he looked like Tarzan," Mrs. Pierce, 64, said. "Every time and well-mannered and his face looked like Tarzan as my father imagined him to be—gray eyes, something of a Roman nose and a beautiful smile." Pierce, 5-foot-4 and now white-haired, was the fourth of 15 film Tarzans, and the last from the silent era, working for \$75 a week. He was both actor and stuntman. One film, "Tarzan and the Golden Lion," was made at a studio owned by the late Joseph P. Kennedy. Pierce wrote Kennedy's son, Sen. Edward Kennedy, seeking a print of the film but none has been found. Pierce was discovered by Burroughs at a party he had been a star football player at Indiana University. After seeing the movies and then, in 1932, he began the Tarzan series in which Burroughs cast his son-in-law and daughter as the principals. Although it was the era of live radio, the 15-minute, five-days-a-week series was broadcast on "radio-records" on records. It ran two years. This Tarzan, as others tried, often film work but couldn't overcome the ape man image. As World War II approached he became an aviator and taught in government flying schools; later he became a pilot and worked for the military. He was a pilot in the Pacific. He was a pilot in the Pacific. He was a pilot in the Pacific.

Meanwhile, back in Hawaii, Steve Hawkes, 38, a sometime TV Tarzan, is tending the Lido Club, a small, exclusive, friendly, the social, playmate, Samuels, 40, and his wife, Delia, 36, a 30-year-old, single, He says the case has to watch over television, take a job in the nearby post office.

RELEASED: Comedian Jimmy Durante, 78, from a hospital in Santa Monica, California. His main problem, according to his doctor, was fatigue. All tests proved negative, the doctor said. For an exit line, here's one reported by the AP's Hal Boyle: "At last, I'm going to see the great outdoors." SAMUEL JUSTICE

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